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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

[At the awful crisis which has approached this country, long blessed with exemption from war, and famine, and pestilence, it is the duty of every organ of public intelligence to devote its utmost efforts to elucidate the most momentous subject which could demand investigation; to collect and disseminate all the information in its power; not to content even theories and opinions, since, out of the vague guesses and apparently unfounded surmises, it is yet possible that the light of truth and the discovery of a curative system may spring; and, in fine, to learn and publish whatever can inform the national mind, or, perchance, suggest a hint which may contribute to the national welfare and safety. We shall not pretend to decide (indeed we think it would be better were wiser and more instructed professional men to argue less dogmatically on these topics) whether the disease is contagious or non-contagious, epidemic, dependant for its causes on atmosphere, or earth, or electricity, or other natural phenomena; it shall suffice for us to deal as much as may be with facts and personal observation, and from actual circumstances, still more than from learned hypotheses (though not negligent of the latter), to deduce such results as must tend to impede and mitigate the fearful scourge which has come amongst us; and, above all, to give such advice as will improve the condition of the suffering poor, and lead, beyond their temporary succour, to a more permanent system of Christian charity than has heretofore prevailed. We are not grumblers nor levellers, scoffers at the high, nor abusers of the wealthy; but if we have a sense of satisfaction at the alarm so naturally occasioned, it is that it will, generally, teach the comfortable and the rich something more of sympathy for the distresses of the lower orders. A fellow-feeling of terror will make many kind among the gay luxurious gentry, who, left in their own enjoyments, have thought but too little of the half-clothed and ill-fed multitudes of their fellow-creatures—of the cold and homeless children of want. And may we not hope that the spirit of philanthropy will extend yet farther? During a thunder-storm a salutary awe creeps over the hardened, and shakes the guilty oppressor, which vanishes too quickly as the calm returns; but with this deadly adversary threatening at their doors, and their precarious lives hanging on a few hours' warning, we will trust that the hand of rigour will, in many a case, be stayed, and the claims of humanity speak in a voice less likely to be drowned by sordid selfishness. Should this be so, even plague will be a blessing compared with the starving paupers, the widows and orphans cast into the streets for a modicum of rent, the industrious artisans pillaged by the low harpies of the law, and immured for trifling debts with feons in our crowded gaols—the wide-spread desolation and misery inflicted by the evil passions of man upon man. Let us not be supposed to underrate or undervalue the benevolence which so honourably distinguishes our country; but we cannot shut our eyes to the broad conclusion, that in no civilised community which exists, or ever existed, has so much wretchedness among the numerical mass of the population prevailed as in Britain. The monstrously unequal division of property, the harsh administration of harsh laws, the almost universal boast of sordidness as a principle, and practice of it as a rule of conduct, and a consequent change of manners which has separated our various classes into distinct, ay, and hostile castes, are among the obvious causes which have led to this unhappy state of things. Will a common enemy reconcile us to each other? will it teach those who have, to look to those who have not? will it relax the crushing operations of severity? will it stimulate the bounty of tardy charity to feed the hungry and clothe the naked? will it make us do unto others as we would that others should do unto us? The monitor is a fearful one: may the lesson be profitable!]

Observations on the Pestilential Cholera (Asphyxia Pestilens), as it appeared at Sunderland in the months of November and December 1831; and on the Measures taken for its Prevention and Cure. By W. Ainsworth, Esq., M.R.C.S. 8vo. pp. 172. London, 1832. Ebers and Co.

HAVING offered the foregoing reflections to our readers, we now turn to a publication

* We have not entered into the idle discussions which have arisen respecting the name of the malady; it is enough to know that a pestilence has, within a few weeks,

which, as we intimated in our notice to correspondents last week, we consider to bear on the interesting question it discusses with uncommon ability and talent. Mr. Ainsworth is known to all who do us the honour to peruse our labours, as the writer of those letters from Sunderland which have appeared in several recent *Literary Gazettes*. Energetic in the pursuit of information, and well prepared by previous education and study to make the best use of what he obtained, he established for himself a very high character among the medical men whom a like desire had assembled together where this terrible disease first broke out upon our shores.* Of his experience he has here laid the results before the public; and we will only say for ourselves, that a more clear, satisfactory, and valuable statement, has not yet been submitted to our judgment. It tells us what the disease is, according to its symptoms and appearances; and it tells us how to avert, to meet, to treat, and (as far as has been ascertained) to cure it. It describes the cases which came under the author's own observation; it touches upon several of the theories to which they gave rise; and it furnishes all the intelligence for our guidance, suggested by acute remark and sound discretion, unbiassed by partial views, whether mercantile or medical.

"The history of cholera (it is said), or *Asphyxia pestilens*, is that of a disease which, whether springing from the addition of new characters to a malady which has long afflicted a certain portion of the human race, or arising from new modifications established in the chemical relations of man and matter, presenting a malady *qui generis*, with new symptoms and new laws of propagation, has nevertheless originated under the observation of the present generation—spread rapidly over the populous country where it first made its appearance—traversed the ocean to distant countries, to the east and to the west—crossed the arid deserts of central Asia—penetrated the rocky barrier which separates that continent from Europe—and reached its furthestmost isles, without leaving in this progress a single breach which required filling up, to mark that its dissemination was not progressive and defined. This propagation was independent of laws which belong to astronomical science; for it followed neither the same isothermal, isotheric, or isochemic lines; it followed no magnetic curve of similar variation or intensity; nor has there,

visited many parts of the country, and swept off in an agony of a few hours about fifteen hundred human beings. Whatever it may be called, it is from this disease we would preserve the land. Again, since writing this introductory notice, we have seen a meeting advertised this very day, at Exeter Hall, for the promotion of a plan which has always had our most cordial support, viz. to extend the cottage and allotment of land system among the poorer classes. Lord Morpeth is to preside, and will no doubt have the aid of Mr. Montagu Burgoyne and other indefatigable friends of this excellent design.—Ed.

* We are happy to find that Mr. A. has consequently been nominated one of the Surgeons to the district of St. George's, Hanover Square; in which four Dispensaries are to be established for the reception of patients labouring under diarrhoea, and a cholera hospital is preparing in Mount Street.

during its prevalence, been any eccentricities in the motions of the heavenly bodies. It was equally independent of laws which regulate the constitution and phenomena of the atmosphere; for it travelled in all seasons, and was accompanied by no change in the chemical nature of the air: it spread with, or in opposition to, the winds, and existed during the prevalence of winds from all quarters. The human constitution is rendered more susceptible by, but the pestilence has shewn itself independent of, all atmospheric influences, whether of humidity or of rarefaction. It extended its baneful influence from marshes to deserts, and from ill-ventilated towns to the hut on the mountain. Its propagation has always been independent of terrestrial influence, for it existed when the gaseous exhalations could not have been the same; on cultivated and uncultivated lands, on every variety of soil, of vegetable covering and of geognostic formation, on pasture and on forest, on sand and on rock, in cities and on the sea. But in this remarkable progress of the pestilence, from the Delta of the Ganges to the remote districts of China, the islands of Australasia, and the civilised and prosperous countries of the West, it has observed one universal law—that of following the great roads of the communication of mankind. It did not suddenly and unaccountably make its appearance at Jessore, at Timor, at Pesth, and at Sunderland; but when there was sea there was communication, and when there was land it marked its progress so distinctly, that the line of its course has been traced upon a map, as if the personification of a pestilence had been travelling over the different countries of Europe and Asia, leaving the mark of his finger behind him. It is quite another consideration, whether atmospheric vicissitudes, or disadvantages of geographical or local position, exercise any influence upon the spreading of the malady after it has once established itself in a place."

Mr. Ainsworth follows the disease to Sunderland, and reprobates the mercenary motives which caused so much mystification and misrepresentation respecting it at that place. And here we take the opportunity to observe, now that a similar state of things affects our great metropolis, that no considerations whatsoever should be allowed to prevail over the infinitely important interests of humanity. We are not alarmists, but surely there is danger enough to demand the institution of every needful precaution. The population of a vast empire is concerned, and shall private speculations interfere to cause that population to be neglected; the lives of millions to be hazarded for a bale of cotton or a cask of molasses? But let wisdom, at the same time, direct these precautions: in our opinion, the alarm excited has been beyond the occasion. As yet (Thursday afternoon) we have heard there have been but four cases in Limehouse, where cholera was reported to have first shewn itself. The spot where it broke out consists of an alley leading into two courts; many of the

houses are mere wood erections, and in poverty, filth, and wretchedness: the whole bears a striking resemblance to those places where the disease raged most severely in Sunderland. So late as Tuesday, when the fourth case occurred, there had, we believe, been, beside our informant, only one medical man sent down from London to inspect the real nature of these cases; and it seems that a difference of opinion exists, sufficient, at least, to allay the terror which legislative enactments have tended to increase. We now revert to the character and symptoms of the disease as laid down by our author.

"Types of the Periods and different Stages of the Asphyria pestilens."

1st Period. Oppression.	Prostration; sometimes preliminary diarrhoea. Evacuations; cold surface; low of colour. Febrile action. Termination in a short convalescence.	Termination in death, or cure without convalescence. Termination in a short convalescence.
2d Period. Collapse.	Epigastric pains; evacuations; cramps. Secretions absent; breath cold; sensation dull; eyes upturned. Animal heat, the pulse and voice deficient. Coma.	Terminating in death.
3d Period. Febrile Action.	Mild. Terminating in a short convalescence. Severe. Terminating in a protracted convalescence, in local congestive inflammations, or in death.	

The grades which result from these forms of the disease are five in number:

1. Prostration and evacuation, terminating in death.
2. The same, succeeded by a mild febrile action, inducing a rapid recovery.
3. The stage of collapse, always terminating in death.
4. A mild febrile action, terminating favourably.
5. A severe febrile action, terminating variously.

We thus find, that in the early period of the disease the symptoms are few, and the results more decided; and in its more advanced stage the symptoms are more numerous, and the terminations more varied."

With regard to the mode of propagation, the definitions, &c. formerly put in the *Literary Gazette* are embodied in this work, and need not be repeated. The author discusses the probability of its epidemical character from three modes of origin.

"If an epidemic," he says, "it may have originated in three different ways,—1st, by importation; 2dly, by the place where it made its appearance being situated in the sphere of the malignant action; and 3dly, from a sporadic origin, that is to say, it may have started up spontaneously, being connected with certain unknown terrestrial, atmospheric, or planetary influences, or with chemical changes in the relations of organic and inorganic bodies, which are detrimental to animal life."

To his admirable discussion of probabilities we can only refer, as it is too long for our page; neither can we go into the details of cases which came under his own eye. We come to certain facts.

"There are two other modes by which the disease appears to be propagated; the first by clothes, wearing apparel, &c.; and the other, a novel feature in the history of disease, by emanations from the dead. Few cases of communication by objects of dress came under my notice; but they were so striking, that they at once brought conviction of the fact to my mind. The mother of Mr. Embleton, one of the surgeons of Sunderland, whose practice lay most among the patients afflicted by the pestilential disease, took the disease and died. The washerwoman of the family was Louisa Woodhall, a

woman of forty-two years of age, who lived in the upper part of the town, in an airy situation. Mr. Embleton's clothes were sent to the washerwoman's; and there being much on hand at the moment, they were thrown beneath the bed occupied by herself, her husband, and a young child. The child was first attacked by the disease, and fell a victim to it. Mrs. Woodhall was taken ill on the 19th of December, and died after an illness of thirteen hours. George Woodhall was taken ill during the removal of his wife's body, though he had complained of no previous indisposition, and died after twenty-four hours' illness. The disease, it was currently believed, was taken to the poorhouse by a large easy chair, which had been provided and was used to carry patients from their homes to the hospital, and which in the evening was taken to the poorhouse. Mr. Kennedy, whose important labours on this malignant disease are so well known and so deservedly appreciated, relates a case in which the disease was first taken to Gateshead by a woman of the name of Hindmarsh, who had visited the Sandgate, the district of Newcastle where the disease prevailed most at that time, and was herself taken ill, and died the next day. Her husband left the house where she died, and was admitted, after being purified, into another lodging. His box, however, was neglected to be purified, and was placed by the side of the bed in which himself and some other inmates of the house slept. The consequences were the dissemination of the disease in the house, of which several persons were the victims. One young man went to South Shields, after being infected by the disease, and died shortly after his arrival there. The communicability of the disorder from connexion with the dead is also supported by some very satisfactory proofs, but does not admit of our placing the confidence we do in the other general infectious characters of the disease, from the liability those who come into the vicinity of the dead are also in of coming in contact with the morbid effluvia of garments or other objects. It became latterly an opinion so generally received in Sunderland, that the greatest precautions were enforced. Bodies were not allowed to be kept more than twelve hours; and a separate piece of ground was allotted for their reception. The funeral service was not read in the church, and the coffins were not allowed to be carried shoulder high. In Sunderland, three different under-bearers of three different diseased bodies fell victims in succession to the disease, within twelve hours after the bodies were buried; and on the 8th December, Mr. J. Browell, the master undertaker for the parish burials, fell a victim to the disease. When the first case of the malady occurred at Peshaw, the joiner of the village was employed to make the coffin, and assisted in nailing up the corpse, and he fell a victim to the disease. William Thomson, it is averred, had no communication with persons labouring under the disease, but the day before his illness had been watching the inhumation of the dead—always a source of mournful interest in a town ravaged by a pestilence. Mr. Kennedy also relates the following case of communication after death: Some time ago a woman died of cholera, in a place called Washington, about six or seven miles from Sunderland. Two men, who attended the funeral of this woman, were soon afterwards seized; one died, and the other recovered. The mother of the individual who died resided in Gateshead-fell, a lofty and airy situation, and she insisted upon having her son's body brought home to the fell, in order that it

might lie in her house for the usual period preparatory to interment. The body was accordingly brought home, and with it the clothes of the deceased. From the house which received the body, as from a focus, the disease is said to have spread to the houses in the immediate vicinity. It will be at once perceived, then, that this discussion of positive facts negatives the misrepresentations of those who are blinded by prejudice, and corrects the errors of those who have been misled in their judgment. Statements are made in opposition to the infectious nature of the disease, which are silenced by a single fact, and yet we see them daily repeated. Thus, it is asserted that the malady is only infectious while the same atmosphere which gave the person the disease remains around him. But if a person becomes infected, and travels several miles, carrying infection with him, would it be asserted that he bears the same atmosphere, like a halo, around him? It has been stated, with the same carelessness of facts, that the disease was epidemical. Was there ever a case of *Asphyria pestilens* in a dungeon or a light-house? If an epidemic influence were abroad, the chances of infection would be the same by the bedside or on the town-steeples. But were these the phenomena of the disease? The immunity of the many, which is the great consideration with Mr. Searle, Bell, Lefevre, and other observers, does not disprove the fact, though it throws light upon the characters of the pestilence, just as much as when its fury was developed in Christmas week in Gateshead. Were the causes to be sought for in the air, or in the dissipation of individuals? And is the safety of medical attendants to be explained by denying the infectious nature of the disease, or by ascertaining if they do not, by their habits of thought and regularity of life, oppose a vital energy to the poison of disease, which does not exist in those whom they see the victims of a pestilence around them? The researches of Dr. Antomarchi, and others of that character, tend to throw no light whatever on the disease; nor does it appear to me that the arguments of any man, however great the authority of his name may be, deserve the slightest attention, when he proceeds so unphilosophically to prove a question of the highest importance to science and to humanity."

The following passage is deserving of much attention.

"In this new and malignant pestilence, the functions of the organic or vegetative life are first affected, and it terminates with the sensorious system, as in instantaneous death; the latter only ceasing in consequence of the total failure of the functions of the ganglionic system. The organic system of nerves is the first affected; the nutritive functions and circulatory system, immediately dependent upon this class of nerves, are attacked by the morbid influence which is thence communicated to the respiratory; and the mental functions remain clear and unaffected to the last. It may truly be said, in contemplating the number and the variety of organs affected in this disease, the severity and intensity of the morbid influence, and the importance of the functions implicated, that it is impossible to conceive a more powerful concurrence of causes, tending to destroy all the vital powers of the constitution, than what is to be observed in extreme cases of this pestilence;—so remarkable in its history, so curious in a physiological point of view, and so eminently fatal to mankind."

We next quote Mr. Ainsworth's view of the best mode of encountering the disorder.

"It may seem that some of the symptoms

hardly merit the importance which I have attached to them. They are, however, only the outward signs of momentous pathological changes; and it is on this account that I have noticed them as symptoms to be treated.

"Plan of Treatment."

1st Period. Oppression.	Diarrhoea. Calomel and opium; chalk mixture.
	Prostration. Bleeding; salt or mustard emetics.
2d Period. Collapse.	Evacuations. Bolus of calomel; carbonates of soda or ammonia.
	Cold surface. Heat; frictions with hot dry blankets; vapour or hot-air bath.
3d Period. Febrile Action.	Loss of colour. Warm restoratives.
	Febrile action. Mild aperients; diaphoretics.
4th Period. Collapse.	Epigastric pains. Mustard poultices or liquid epispastics.
	Evacuations. Warm enemata; turpentine injections.
5th Period. Collapse.	Crampe. Sinapisms; frictions; sedatives.
	Absence of secretions. Aromatic spirits; volatile essential oils; calomel.
6th Period. Collapse.	Cold breath. Oxygen; nitrous oxide.
	Loss of sensation; heat; pulse and voice, deficient.
7th Period. Collapse.	Mild. Tepid baths; gentle aperients.
	Severe. Local depletion; blistering; purgatives and diaphoretics.

The first grade of the disease is treated by bleeding, emetics, and calomel; the second by mild aperients; the third by cold affusions; the fourth by tepid baths and sudorifics; and the fifth by topical blood-lettings, blisters, and purgatives. The relations (he continues a little farther on) in which every individual stands with regard to disease, independent of the vicinity of infection, are external and internal; the latter decidedly of the most importance; and a few precepts can be rapidly given, which should be retentively stored up. The external circumstances are, situation, air, temperature, and dress. When an infectious disease visits a house, whoever is not bound by the ties of humanity or relationship to give their care to the afflicted, should remove; and when those are dead or recovered who required their attentions, whenever in their power they should get away to the country for a short time. Could I have succeeded in making some poor people follow my advice on this subject in Sunderland, I could have saved several lives. Medical men should make themselves gradually acquainted with the disease; and if, in the course of their practice, they feel unnerved, they should relax for a time. The air should be renewed as often as possible, whatever is the situation of the individual. Free ventilation is as necessary to health as air itself is for the burning of a candle. The temperature is a matter of importance: high temperatures generate moisture, which, besides that vapour must have a greater capability of retaining and transmitting noxious particles, is generally unwholesome to the human frame. Heat relaxes the solids; and though the body should be kept warm, artificial means of producing that warmth should be as seldom resorted to as possible. Cold to a healthy person is always bracing, and hence the superiority of northern nations. It would be curious to see a vigorous sportsman, who does not resort to drams, attacked by the cholera! Great cold is hurtful, but that probably to a very slight degree, unless extreme, or combined with wet. Dress must always be attended to; a flannel belt should be worn in the day-time round the waist, covering the pit of the stomach and part of the belly. It should be abandoned at night-time, on account of the debilitating effects of copious perspiration. It will be a great act of charity to furnish flannel

petticoats to poor females, and provide blankets for children.—The internal relations of man or woman to disease are mental and bodily. We cannot provide against depression of spirits or grief; but I could point out many cases where a cheerful devotion to a dangerous duty—where the exercise of the higher feelings of benevolence and humanity—and where, in another class, the determined energy and activity of thought necessary to combat a malignant pestilence, have, by the influence of the mind on the body, more effectually shielded individuals from morbid influences, than the most cautious preparations to avoid their proximity or annihilate their poisonous action. Bodily and mental exertion are both useful,—they engage the mind, they invigorate the body, and engender health, bringing with them a light heart and gay disposition. Eating, at least the quantity, or mode, or nature, should never be thought about; the very consideration whether such and such a thing will disagree with us, breeds malaise and indigestion. Care should be taken not to load the stomach with crudities; but when should not that care be taken? I am now writing for people supposed to possess some judgment. I had no idea that some persons swallow, like carnivorous animals, pieces of meat two or three inches in length; I would therefore have all servants quietly recommended to chew their food. In reading books on cholera, study the results, but do not peruse the cases from the mere interest which they excite. The enervating influence of the passions —

Quicquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas—must more especially be avoided. Let those whose energies are blunted by dissipation, be roused, by the arrival of a pestilence, to the sense of their own prostrate weakness and corrupted degradation. I need not say anything about drunkenness, as none addicted to that vice have patience to obtain information by the slow process of reading. I am almost ashamed of humanity when I think that this pestilence appears as a denunciation against the class of spirit-drinkers, affecting others only from its infectious characters; but to one sober person nearly five intemperate are attacked; and to one death of the former there will be ten of the latter. The quantity of vitality does not appear to bear any relation in individuals to bulk, to strength, or to constitution; that is to say, to the resources against disease. Unpleasant comparisons between persons are not founded in nature: the young infant, exotic child, and sensitive female, are upon a par with themselves, and with the feeble, the studious, or the strong, as long as circumstances are the same; but the chances of their recovery are different."

With this we take our leave of a very able production, which we earnestly recommend to the faculty, to persons in authority, and to the public at large. We now proceed to shew something of the German school of thought upon this engrossing question: the first is a curious investigation of the relations of the disease to electricity and other agents in terrestrial phenomena, with certain astronomical concomitants.

Die grossen und merkwürdigen kosmisch-tellurischen Erscheinungen im Luftkreise unserer Erde, &c.—The great and remarkable Cosmo-Telluric Phenomena in the Atmosphere of our Earth, considered in reference to the Oriental Cholera. By Dr. Ernest Nolt.

METEOROLOGY, or the science of the phenomena of the atmosphere, cannot but be par-

ticularly important to us at a time when the signs of the heavens assume a more and more threatening aspect. It is, indeed, surprising, that no natural philosopher has yet thought of collecting those scattered facts, and tracing them to their common source. The cholera itself has evidently a meteorological side; but this has not yet been duly considered. Even with respect to its cure, conclusions might be drawn from its meteorological appearance, in as far as the peculiar matter of the contagion could be ascertained. People have suggested the idea of a disease of the whole atmosphere, and of the earth itself, one symptom of which is the cholera; but they have not investigated the subject any further. It would, nevertheless, be highly important to inquire from what quarter the evil comes, and in what it really consists; which of the organs of the earth (if I may use that expression) is affected. On the one hand, it seems as if the matter of the disease issued from the interior of the earth. The new volcano near Sicily, and the extraordinary warmth of the Baltic Sea, evidently indicate revolutions in the interior of the earth. On the other hand, higher astral powers appear to be operating in the upper regions of the air. The unusual redness of the sky after sunset, improperly called zodiacal light, followed so late after the actual setting of the sun, on every one of the six evenings that it was observed by the writer, that it must necessarily have belonged to a very elevated region of the atmosphere. The circumstance, also, that the apparent centre of this red arc did not fall upon the point where the sun had set, but upon a point between the latter and the north pole, seems to indicate an astronomical relation in this phenomenon. If it be true, as the newspapers have asserted, that a new species of insect has been discovered in a piece of meat carried up in an air-balloon; and that, according to other observations, an extraordinary warmth has been ascertained to pervade the upper air; all these things would indicate an excitement of the atmosphere from above. Perhaps, indeed, there may be a double excitement from the atmosphere and from the earth, corresponding and mutually feeding each other, like positive and negative electricity. Will the order of nature, thus deranged, recover itself? or will a catastrophe ensue? Should the latter be the case, it would certainly be but partial; for, were it even to rain fire from heaven, I would protest in the midst of it against the total destruction of the earth, though the clock at Leipzig has struck thirteen (which, according to an old saying, is an infallible sign of the end of the world), and though the devout in Germany have fixed upon the year 1836 as the period of this consummation. In spite, however, of this prediction, the Sibil of Time will continue to weave at her loom the web of history; and she will not cut the threads till she has finished her work.

Dr. Nolt perfectly coincides in the hypothesis here advanced, that the cholera, as well as the other natural phenomena of late years, proceeds from a derangement of the equilibrium of the electricity of the atmosphere and of the earth. He then lays down the principle, that the electricity in the air is the chief cause of thunder-storms, rain, and tempests; while that in the interior of the earth produces earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, damps, epidemic diseases, &c. He further maintains, that these twofold electrical phenomena alternate periodically with each other; and, lastly, he proves from experience, that these phenomena, tempests, winds, earthquakes, pestilences, proceed almost regu-

larly in a direction from south-east and north-west, and that, consequently, the earth has an *electric meridian* in that direction. How it happens that such considerable changes take place in the electrical phenomena, the author does not venture definitively to decide; but he thinks that he has good ground for presuming that they are more or less influenced by the appearance of comets. Of the electrical nature of comets no doubt is any longer entertained; it is, therefore, probable, that they operate also on the electricity of the earth, and a variety of observations seem to support this conjecture.

With the great comet of 1811 commenced a series of electrical phenomena, which are not yet finished. At first the comet seemed to have imparted a considerable preponderance to the electricity of the air, till at length the poles shifted, and the electricity of the earth operated a violent and still continuing reaction. Immediately after the appearance of the comet in question followed wet years, with a great deal of thunder, wind, and rain. The same observation was made in the years subsequent to the appearance of the comet of 1769. The extreme of this wet period happened in that season of scarcity, 1816-1817; just at which time, as it is well known, the cholera broke out in India. Violent thunder-storms, and long-continued rains, prevailed alternately till 1823; but so early as 1820 a series of similar phenomena, which attest the reaction of the telluric against the atmospheric powers, commenced with the great earthquake in Zante. Tempests have since been more rare; but earthquakes, those internal tempests which had long been suspended, again resumed the ascendancy, and manifested themselves with particularly destructive energy in Murcia, in 1829. The volcanoes, too, again fell to work afresh; and in 1831, a new volcano was formed in the Mediterranean, not far from Sicily. The torrents of rain which had heretofore prevailed, now decreased; and the water, which had previously poured down from the heavens, gushed from the earth in the great inundations of 1824, which, as well as the subsequent floods caused by tempests, were attended with various electrical phenomena, and with a peculiar disposition of the atmosphere. The author has, with great industry, collected all these, and many minor phenomena connected with them, which occurred during the above-mentioned years, and among which, besides the great number of single shocks of earthquakes, the dry fogs deserve particular mention. We regret that, from the period at which his work was published, Dr. Nolt was prevented from extending his observations to the very important phenomena of later occurrence, such as the higher temperature of the Baltic, the mortality of the fish, and especially the remarkable evening lights. He merely makes mention of the great aurora borealis of the 7th of January 1831, and thence takes occasion to adduce evidence in favour of the electric nature of the northern lights. That the unusual evening lights of last autumn were of a similar nature cannot be doubted.

"Though we may have convinced ourselves that in the recent great revolutions of nature electricity has acted the principal part, still we should be puzzled to tell from what cause this activity of the electricity is of so long duration; and it would be a problem equally difficult of solution, to ascertain the dormant or suppressed activity of a power opposed to electricity and restraining it, in our solar planetary system, as well as to produce proofs of its impotence to counteract the superior force of electricity. Has the electrical power received any accession to

its material fundamental principle? or has the counteracting force sustained a loss in its material fundamental principle, and is its activity consequently diminished? These are questions the solution of which must rest on very unsafe conjectures and hypotheses. Has the *magnetism of the earth*—the more than probable counteracting power to electricity—become weaker, or its meridian taken a different direction? and where are we to seek the causes of such a change, in or out of the atmosphere, and in the body of the earth itself? The human mind is too feeble to solve this great riddle of nature in a satisfactory manner: it is only given to us to discover results, not to fathom causes."

The conjectures of the author are chiefly directed to the comets:—"Assuming that the matter and nature of comets is electric, that those meteors are attracted by the sun, and that they are fed from this their electric source; it is not absolutely impossible that the approach of so mighty a solar electrophorus or condenser—if one may hazard such an hypothesis—might produce, chiefly by means of the matter of its tail, an extraordinary effect on the external and internal nature of the approached planetary body of some one of the solar systems, and thus, by means of an accession to the electric principle, produce a mutual reaction, which, for an indefinitely longer or shorter period, might occasion a modified activity of such natural powers as are affected by electricity in the electrically impregnated planet. May we not, then, venture to assume, that some consideration should be paid to the proved approximation of the comet of 1811 to our earth, especially in the month of October, in an investigation of the physical causes and their laws, which have been so active and influential on the extraordinary state of the weather in late years, so productive of great revolutions of nature? It cannot possibly be regarded as a mere sport of chance—no where in nature is there such a thing as chance, but all is fixed and governed by immutable laws—that electricity should so long play its important and extraordinary part every where and in every season, as well as amidst all possible phenomena, both in the atmosphere and in the interior of the earth, in organic and inorganic nature. Had not perhaps the comet of 1769 a similar probable influence on the weather of the succeeding years, which were also remarkable for wet and the failure of crops? Have not comets been frequently observed of late years by astronomers, though not indeed in the neighbourhood of our earth, which comets may possibly be entering into a certain electrical connexion with our sun? Is not the preponderating activity of the electricity of our earth and its atmosphere the cause that, for a long series of years, the aurora borealis has not been at all, or but very rarely, observed? If the experiments and observations of Arago at Paris, of Dalton at Manchester, and of Kupfer at Kasan, render it probable that the phenomenon of the aurora borealis is more closely connected with the magnetism than with the electricity of the earth, since these philosophers remarked, during the continuance of the northern light, even when it was observed at the greatest distance, and when not visible at the place of observation, a variation and disturbance in the course of the magnetic needle, and thence assumed the magnetic nature of the polar light—may we not thence infer that, by means of the preponderating activity of the electricity, the magnetism of the earth has been more repelled into the interior of the earth, so as to manifest itself with less energy

for a period of almost thirty years? The recent reappearance of the northern lights seems to announce an approaching atmospheric change, which may take place sooner or later."

With immediate reference to cholera the author thus expresses himself:—"It is more than probable that, in regard to cholera, we ought to assume a *certain acidifying basis* in the imponderable principles of the air, which is far from having been detected by any eudiometric test, and which it is perhaps impossible to detect. The disease, however, is not to be deduced from a certain specific exhalation, which may be supposed to float about in the air, as is the case in yellow fever, the plague, and marsh-fevers. These foreign matters, namely, possess the property of floating in the air merely as heterogeneous particles, like smoke, and of being carried only to indefinite distances from the place where they were generated, without infecting the internal mass of air. These constituent parts also differ from the atmospheric principle of the cholera in this, that, on the one hand, they disperse themselves eccentrically in the air in all directions, and on the other hand invariably follow the current of the air, till, at certain distances from the place of exhalation, they cease to be morbid. Now, this is not the case with the cholera; for, though it certainly pursues, more or less, a certain meridian direction, namely, that of the presumptive electric meridian from S.E. to N.W., but not the accidental currents of different winds, yet it sometimes shapes its course directly contrary to that of the wind, or backward from N.W. to S.E., and after a while again returns to its original direction from S.E. to N.W. Not only this progressive advance in the direction of the presumptive electric meridian renders it highly probable that the exciting atmospheric principle of the Asiatic cholera has some causal connexion with the internal state of the atmosphere-telluric electricity; but it has been further observed, that when the disease raged with the greatest fury in its original Asiatic native land, earthquakes, and other extraordinary phenomena of the telluric electricity were frequent. Thus, in 1824, the disease prevailed in Java simultaneously with volcanic eruptions; a crater is said to have opened in the Himalaya mountains; and Shiraz was destroyed by an earthquake. It was a remarkable fact, that in the spring of the same year fifteen-sixteenths of the dogs in the town of Chakolly, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, died before the breaking out of the disease."

Might it not be advisable to try the effect of electricity in cases of cholera, and thus to attempt to counteract by artificial electricity the derangement occasioned by the natural?

Our next German author investigates more systematically the telluric origin ascribed to cholera; which is indeed remarkably strengthened by the fact, that whenever bodies of troops were moved in India, however healthy for months or years before, they were invariably attacked with cholera on their march. In one case mentioned to us, out of some 5,000 persons previously in perfect health, more than one-fourth perished in a fortnight ere they could reach the summit of a ghaut.

Die Cholera Morbus, &c. — The Cholera Morbus, its Propagation, the Methods of Cure hitherto tried, its Peculiarities, and the Means of counteracting it on a large Scale. With a Map of its Progress. By Dr. F. Schnurrer. 2d edition. 8vo.

WE deem it both useful and interesting to lay before the British public some of the views of a

physician who has made the natural history of diseases the study of his life; on a subject that is daily becoming of more and more importance to ourselves.

Whether the greater probability should ultimately decide in favour of the telluric origin of the cholera, and that it belongs to the class of diseases which originate in *malaria*, or that it is the highest degree of a morbid principle which has been reserved for our time, and which affords evidence of an extraordinary telluric period, still it is worthy of serious consideration that the disease broke out in the year 1817 precisely in such districts as are particularly favourable to the generation of intermittent fevers; where, moreover, in these fevers the British physicians not rarely observed the same sudden prostration of strength as in the cholera, and where, in certain spots, as in particular districts of Malva and Chittagong, this disease, as the most aggravated form of those fevers, had previously been endemic. It is afterwards shewn how the disease appeared upon a superficies on which at the same time earthquakes were unusually frequent and destructive—in the islands of Java and Banda, in the province of Cutch, in the northern part of Hindoostan, and throughout almost the whole range of the Himalaya mountains; again in the north-western part of Hindoostan; further, in the Celebes, in the Mauritius, on the coasts of Syria, and subsequently in Persia. To this enumeration it may be added, that the provinces of China, in which the disease proved particularly destructive, were visited last year (1830) by earthquakes, accompanied with three days' hail and floods of rain; that on the 4th of December earthquakes were felt on the Black Sea, especially in the island of Taman, and Vesuvius and Etna exhibited in their activity evidence of volcanic excitement. It is true, however, that in the direction which the disease has recently taken, no earthquakes have been perceived. Undeniable as it is that earthquakes do not extend themselves in straight lines; that they always take place simultaneously with changes in the atmosphere; that they exercise not merely a transient but even a permanent influence on man and beast,—as, for example, on the west coast of America, after single earthquakes certain species of grain would no longer grow,—and the nature of the soil in general powerfully affects life in all its forms: still we shall here direct attention to this point only, that the cholera has hitherto propagated itself in a most extraordinary and inexplicable manner, sometimes overleaping the nearest place and breaking out in one further distant, and following in general the channels of human intercourse much less than the natural qualities of the soil, its systems of rivers, and water-divisions, in such a manner as that, having once arrived at a river, it chiefly manifests itself, like earthquake, at its source and at its mouth, till it gradually occupies its whole length, is stationary in its progress for some time, and then all at once conducted forward by rivers and seas, as liquid masses, gains new ground again. From the manner of its spreading along the salt-lakes of Astrachan, and the salt-marshes in the Marmaros, and its appearance at Bochnia and Wieliczka, this quality of soil seems to have a peculiar influence upon its propagation. On casting a look at the map which accompanies Dr. Schnurrer's work, it will be seen that so closely does the disease follow in its progress the lines of the rivers, that in Persia it runs for a considerable space along what is presumed to have been formerly the bed of a river; so that from the presence of

cholera we may even deduce inferences *à posteriori* of the existence of rivers. If, now, we observe how the disease travels through the East Indian Archipelago, along the Persian Gulf, the Lake Aral, the Caspian and the Black Seas, the Baltic Sea, quite to Archangel, and the great lakes of Finland, but stops at the Mediterranean, we shall see that it covers a considerable portion of an arc of more than 50 degrees in breadth, which surrounds the earth somewhat like Saturn's ring, and which certainly does not tend to diminish the plausibility of the notion that the disease is of telluric origin.

If we come to inquire what is the external cause of the disease, we are authorised to assume that it proceeds from a cause diffused over the whole earth, since it manifests itself with the same intensity and the same danger in individual cases, contrary to the manner of all other epidemic disorders, in the Spice Islands as on the Upper Volga, and in the extremes of the south and the north. If the causes lay in the climate or in a contagion, the cases would be modified, partly by diversity of external influences, partly by different states of the subjects attacked by it; or the disease, were it not susceptible of any modification, would ultimately cease to spread. But, as the disorder is so peculiar in this respect, and not to be compared with any other, excepting, perhaps, the influenza, the cause of it is only to be sought in the atmosphere, or in the earth.

It was early observed in India that the cholera in its course obviously passed by certain places, but visited them after a while with so much the more severity; and further, that, where the disease prevailed, even those who were not actually attacked by it, felt more or less indisposed. The same observation was made at Moscow, as we are assured by Loder and Barchewitz, and likewise at Warsaw, where, during the prevalence of the epidemic, many thousands complained of a peculiar pain in the calf of the leg. Lastly, it was found that wherever the cholera appeared, it so far established itself for the succeeding years as to return annually at a particular season of the year; but that invariably, at its first visit, it observed a certain time of increase and decrease, whether police regulations were adopted or not. These reasons could not fail to overthrow the belief in the infectious nature of the disease wherever it made its appearance; and accordingly not only by far the greater number of persons, but among them such as proved themselves to be the acutest observers, decided against its diffusion by infection.

It would be inconceivable how the belief in infection could so universally prevail in Europe, before the arrival of the disease, if it were not in the nature of mankind to believe what they wish, and to overrate the resources which they possess against certain powers of nature.

The arguments adduced by the advocates of infection are: firstly, the progressive extension of the disease from country to country, eastward and westward of the Delta of the Ganges.

In the history of diseases, however, we meet with some which spread very wide at particular periods, and yet did not prove to be infectious; for instance, the influenza, the sweating-sickness, the spotted fever, in some respects also the yellow fever, may we might also mention the cholera, which, above a century ago, was very common in Europe and the West Indies, and now scarcely ever occurs in either, were and are disorders which in a short time spread very far, of which we soon cease to hear any

thing more, and which, on this account, we do not regard as infectious. In all these disorders, it was found that persons were not attacked by them unless they went to the countries in which they prevailed. The same is the case with the cholera. From Hindoostan, where the disease has raged ever since the year 1817, and where no measures of police were ever employed against it, the cholera has not in that period travelled to New Holland, the Cape, or Brazil: with the exception of the Mascarenhas islands, it has invariably spread in one particular direction. Respecting cholera we may further state, that it rages most violently where great numbers of persons are assembled for the purposes of trade or war. This circumstance might seem at first sight to favour the notion of infection. We are told, on the other hand, that the great mass of the people in those places scouted this notion, because they knew that in houses containing numerous inhabitants, only single individuals, or perhaps two or three, were attacked, much the same as in detached habitations in the fever districts of Italy and England. The assumption of the infection is therefore, to say the least of it, extremely arbitrary, and it is superfluous, inasmuch as the places where the disease raged most violently were invariably situated on coasts or on rivers; and one series of rivers after another, and in every instance those persons who dwelt or worked upon the water, were first attacked. The only logical deduction that can be made from the above facts is, that the external cause of the cholera is a telluric cause, which is propagated by seas and rivers, not because they are channels of communication, but inasmuch as, being liquid masses, they form a particular kind of conductors. Had it depended on human communication alone, the cholera might have spread so far back as 1823 from Syria over the Mediterranean Sea.

A second circumstance that seems to favour the notion of the contagious nature of the disease is, that, when in its progress the cholera breaks out at a place, the total number of the persons whom it attacks are not affected at once, as one might expect upon the supposition of a telluric cause, but individuals, and gradually more and more, are seized, till the number has attained a certain height, and then begins to decrease. This phenomenon, however, depends chiefly on the degree of disposition, which is not the same in all, and sometimes is only gradually attained. Certain facts stated in the newspapers, if their accuracy may be relied on, prove at farthest that the disease may be brought from a place where it already prevails, by a person who exposes himself to the morbid influences, just as one may receive a favourable or pernicious influence by change of abode, and fall sick on his return; or they prove also in some cases that, when a place is situated in the tract over which the disease spreads itself, the person who returns from another place where it already prevails and is first affected by it, seems to propagate the disorder, which would have broken out without him. In order really to prove infection, it ought to be shewn that, in places lying beyond the sphere of the disease, on the arrival of a person affected by it, those who first came in contact with him fell sick, and that none was attacked by the disorder excepting those who had some kind of intercourse with the patient: that further, absolute seclusion and isolation are a protection against the disease; and lastly, that in infected towns, the prisons, convents, and such like sequestered edifices, have remained

exempt from it. Not only can nothing of this kind be proved, but many instances might be adduced in contradiction to the assertion of Scott, that the cholera was never communicated by ships: one, however, shall suffice. According to the report of Admiral Timofeyest, dated Sebastopol the 10th of December, the disease broke out among the crew of several ships, and even on board one which had lain twenty-one days in the road under surveillance. On the coasts of Livonia, during the prevalence of the cholera, a great mortality took place among the fish, and patches of the strand were covered with them, just as in India certain species of reeds were observed to die away on the borders of the rivers and lakes to which the cholera extended. In individual places, moreover, as in Moscow for example, the evidence of non-contagion amounts to demonstration; or in Danzig, where the first ship from Russia did not arrive till the day after the appearance of the disorder; or in Riga, where the tale of the opening of a bale of cotton was speedily contradicted, and the physicians unanimously declared the malady to be not infectious.

If physicians assert that the disease, though originally not infectious, may become so in process of time through the great number of the sick, they may be met with the simple fact, that wherever cholera hospitals have been selected with any judgment, the mortality in them has hitherto been relatively less than in private houses, though none but the worst cases were treated in the former, and the very removal of the patients was liable to operate prejudicially. To the physicians and attendants the service of these hospitals was no where so dangerous as that of hospitals for the reception of typhus patients.

After the disease had kept advancing from one coast and one series of rivers to another, not so destructively as the plague or the yellow fever, but carrying off its victims in spite of all the efforts of art, and had planted itself on the frontiers of Europe, it might be assumed with certainty that it was not given to human power to stop its ravages. For though no attempts had yet been made to oppose it by artificial cordons and quarantine regulations, still the disease met in its progress with far more effective natural barriers; and in the long journeys of caravans there was observed a much stricter quarantine than any that can be enforced by military agents. Dr. Lang, for instance, relates that he marched with a detachment of marine troops from the Caspian Sea for Archangel, and on the third day after their departure from Sebastopol the cholera made its appearance, but after it had carried off three victims, it again subsided: this detachment therefore, in its march to Archangel, which lasted six months, observed a quarantine with which no fault can be found, and yet the disease afterwards broke out at Archangel in a very destructive form. If you ask what benefit has hitherto been derived from cordons and quarantines, you are referred to Simbirsk and Sarepta, where the attempts to exclude the disease are said to have been successful, whilst the most powerful means and the most energetic efforts proved incapable in a thinly peopled empire to exempt Moscow and Petersburg from its ravages; which sufficiently demonstrates that cordons and seclusion in general are of no avail, or at least that they failed to accomplish the desired object. It is even asserted by Drs. Darbel and Lassiss, that it was not till the formation of the cordon round Moscow that the disease first broke out, because this measure, and the privations which it occasioned, spread a

panic among the inhabitants, and thousands without a livelihood were consigned to despair. In the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, dated the 28th of January, it is expressly said that the effects of the disease were particularly destructive among those troops which were employed in the cordon and the line of observation. In Prussia, in like manner, the *cordon sanitaire* was driven back from one series of rivers to another, and in Hungary and Galicia, the measures long ago pursued against the plague have never been of any avail. Though a twelvemonth since there seemed to be reason to prognosticate that this universal malady would manifest itself in its worst shape in camps and in towns oppressed by the horrors of war, this prediction was by no means fulfilled. According to frequently repeated assurances, it did indeed always make its appearance afresh after every battle between the Poles and the Russians; but following its own laws, it was neither more destructive nor did it rage longer in its worst form, in countries where war had accumulated all its hardships and privations, and where it acted very differently from the war-pestilence, which is purely the offspring of want and misery. On the other hand, in places where we should have expected, from the blessings of civilisation and wealth, a mitigation of the evil, there terror and the rigour of precautionary measures produced such distress, that it was asserted that the years of invasion and inundation, though they certainly cost more lives, were less terrible than the horrors which attended this disease. The advocates of infection, nevertheless, agree that individual disposition has a larger share in generating the disorder than intercourse with the diseased. If, therefore, governments should think of taking measures to counteract the cholera as an epidemic, not as an individual disease, to diminish the number of persons disposed to it, and thus to mitigate the violence of its attack, their first object should be so to operate upon the disposition, that the principle of the disease, if in its irresistible progress it should in time reach us, might meet with as few predisposed individuals as possible.

As it has been found from universal experience, that indigent, ill-fed, and ill-lodged individuals; further, such whose occupations oblige them to work upon the water; and lastly, those who during the prevalence of the disease have to undergo great fatigue, are most exposed to the attack of the cholera,—particular regard should be had to these classes of persons, and if their situation and engagements forbid their being withdrawn from them, they should be furnished with such resources as protect them from the morbid influence. Good warm clothing, especially flannel under-garments, and a sufficiency of them for changing when wet through; but above all, provisions of a wholesome quality, the distribution of carefully cooked warm food, such as Rumford soup, particular attention to the quality of beer and salt, and to the cleanliness of habitations by the removal of dung-heaps, stagnant water, and mud from cellars which have been overflowed in consequence of inundations, translocation from notoriously unhealthy dwellings, shutting up the latter, especially in the case of schools and prisons,—are as necessary as minute attention to such unfortunate families for whom there is not time to procure another residence. These families have the more need of wholesome food and warm clothing, that they may be obliged to stay as little as possible at home, and their dwellings may be so much the better ventilated. In like manner, different kinds of em-

ployments and occupations are liable to produce a disposition to the disease. Upon the whole, whatever induces great exhaustion, or merely heats and colds, or brings individuals near rivers and waters, deserves particular regard.

With respect to the sick themselves, the experience of every country which has yet been visited by the disease, teaches us that any attentions may be paid them without danger. Hospitals for the reception of patients should be in healthy dry situations, not too far from the other dwellings, because the being conveyed a considerable distance, and the taking of the least cold, are liable to aggravate the disease. Let the dead be buried decently, but as simply as possible, that the spirits of those who attend them may not be too deeply affected; perhaps, indeed, this disorder may produce a permanent simplification of funerals in points in which it must be desirable, as it certainly will leave behind it many a change in manners and customs. Upon the whole, let people amuse themselves, not by the pleasures of the table, or boisterous mirth, but by active efforts in behalf of science and the welfare of mankind—let those for whom such pursuits are too grave, think of Boccaccio, and expatiate in the field of imagination; but let none forget, that at no time does selfishness bring with it more immediate punishment; and that those who think only of secluding themselves are the most liable to be attacked. As there is no evidence whatever that the disease is communicable by commodities, let no restrictions be laid upon commerce; and let it be the especial study of governments to employ all hands as much as possible. But whoever cannot overcome his apprehensions, let him remove—neither forward nor backward, for where the cholera has once been it is likely to appear again in succeeding years—but out of the track of the disease; let him migrate to Italy, or to the hospice of the St. Gothard. Let Colleges of Physicians and Boards of Health take a lesson from the account given by Villalba, of the first appearance of the venereal disease, which spread similar consternation. When, in 1493, this previously unknown disease appeared at Seville, the king and queen, Ferdinand and Isabella, ordered their physicians to attend the persons afflicted with it in the hospital of San Salvador. Many physicians and professors laboured for seven or eight months, applying thousands of remedies without benefit. The famous physician Maestro Francisco de Gibrallion, and the celebrated Drs. Bodega, Aragones, and Infantes, held councils, the result of which was a declaration, that the disease was a scourge of Heaven, which attacked alike all ages and complexions, cities and villages, and that all physical remedies had till then proved inefficacious; they were therefore of opinion, that every one who had greater experience should be allowed to undertake the cure of the disorder; and prayed the king to permit non-graduates to try their skill upon it. The consequence was, that a weaver actually cured most of the patients with a sort of ointment.

Having devoted so much of our space to one subject, which can only be excused by its absorbing interest and vital importance, we shall conclude as briefly as possible, but still having great objects to recommend and enforce.

1. Besides the hospitals, infirmaries, dispensaries, and receiving-houses, already appointed, or in process of being so, we would strongly urge the necessity of temporary wooden erections in airy situations; such, for example, as officers have in camps, or such as may be seen where the whale is exhibited at

Charing Cross. These would have the advantage of a choice of locality, and thus remove the infected from the denser abodes of men, where they could be equally well attended to, and with a better chance of cure.

2. The general establishment of soup kitchens, where the poor might have a quart of nourishing food for one penny; or if unable to pay that sum, gratuitously.

3. A most efficient remedial, or rather preventive measure, would be the distribution of cast clothes among the indigent, who are so ill protected from the inclemency of the season. Few persons in middle or upper life but who have garments lying by them which they are never likely to wear again. These made up for the poor, and judiciously given, would be among the greatest of comforts at this trying period.

4. Cleanliness is certainly to be observed; but, after all, dirt does not appear to be much connected with the disease. Warmth and nourishment, and the avoiding of wet, are far more essential, and ought to be carefully looked to.

5. Apothecaries' shops appointed as dispensaries should be distinguished by some obvious and appropriate sign; so that in case of any deranged state of the bowels, the poor might know at once whither to run for medicine; as much depends upon its speedy exhibition.

6. There are a train of symptoms engendered by fear, approximating closely to the preliminary symptoms of cholera: this may almost be called cholera-phobia; and to diminish the alarm thus occasioned, we would anxiously lift a warning voice to re-assure the timid, and tell them they are not in the slightest danger.

Adventures of a Younger Son. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1832. Colburn and Bentley.

A WILD, spirited, and original work, written as only an eye-witness can write of scenes he has actually witnessed. Violent, full of prejudices, which make the page more characteristic, these volumes remind us of some of the old travellers, urged on by the most reckless spirit of adventure. There is occasional force of expression, which had better have been omitted; but, as a whole, this is an extremely attractive dramatic and graphic maritime romance. This *Younger Son* is one of those sufferers from that parental tyranny, at once so rare and so bitter. A naturally violent spirit is infuriated almost to madness by oppression—a picture true enough to nature—and at an early age he commences a lawless career as a "salt-water thief," according to Shakespeare; or one who, according to Byron, holds that

"My tent on shore, my galley on the sea,
Are more than cities and serals to me."

And who asks, concerning a ship,

"Who would not brave the battle, fire, and wreck,
To move the monarch of her peopled deck?"

A chance extract or two will give the best idea of the author's powers. The following is a spirited sea-piece.

"One night, off Madeira, it was blowing hard, when a man called out, 'A strange sail on the weather bow!' I was standing very near him, and answered, 'Very well, I'll report it;' though I saw nothing but what seemed a great black cloud, and proceeded aft to acquaint the first officer with it, who had charge of the watch. I beheld him asleep on the carronade slide; a new feeling awoke in my bosom,—revenge! 'What,' I asked, 'did you stab the fellow, and throw his carcass overboard?' 'Oh, no; it was but a boyish spite;—if I were to meet him now, perhaps I might do as you say.

I left him asleep, and went down to the captain, whom I awoke with,—'There is a large ship just under our lee-bow!' He started up, saying, 'Where is the officer of the watch?' 'I cannot find him, sir.' 'Not find him?' and I rushed the captain. The officer was sleeping close to the companion ladder; so that, on the captain's putting his foot on the deck, he stood before him, and called out his name. The affrighted sleeper sprang up at the well-known voice of his stern commander. But there was no time to waste in words; it was blowing a hard gale, and the sea running high; the dark and moving mass which, an instant before, I had thought a cloud or land, now in the form of an immense ship dismasted, came driving towards us. Our captain roared out to put the helm down, and turn the hands up; but it seemed too late. A voice, trying to make itself heard through a trumpet, hailed us as from a tower, for so she loomed, as she drifted before the wind, borne on by a gigantic sea, which lifted her above us. The blue lights burning on her foremast were reflected on our close-reefed topsail. It appeared inevitable that, as she replunged in the deep trough of the sea, in which we lay becalmed by her monstrous hull, we should be crushed, or cut in two. Our sails struck against the masts with a thundering sound; and the crew, scrambling up the hatchways in their shirts, but half awake, involuntarily screamed at the sight of the immense ship coming upon us. Panic-struck, we could do nothing; and she, impelled by the fury of the sea and winds, was borne on, rolling and plunging, without sail or mast to steer or steady her. It was a scene that appalled the most hardy; some held out their arms widely, and shrieked; others fell on their knees; and more threw themselves headlong down the hatchways; and though it was but a moment, such a moment makes a boy an old man. A loud and more distinctly heard voice, speaking through a trumpet, again hailed us,—it seemed our death summons,—'Starboard your helm, or we shall run you down!' As the wave was lifting us up, the stranger struck us. There was a frightful crash. Then I heard the loud shrieks of our men, and, giving myself up for lost, convulsively gripped hold of the shrouds, and awaited my fate. My eyes were riveted on the stranger; she passed, as I thought, over us, and then lay, like a gigantic rock, immovable, close on our lee-quarter. The gale, unimpeded, again roared among our shrouds, and the sea broke over us. After a horrible pause, the bustle and the noise of the winds, waves, and voices, recalled me to my senses. The stranger had struck us on our quarter, and carried away our quarter-gallery, stern-boat, and main-boom; nothing more,—and we were safe. The ship again hailed us, and asked our name. She then ordered us to keep close to her during the night, and added that she was his Britannic Majesty's ship, *Victory*. That night nothing was said to the first officer; but he was put under close arrest. Indeed the panic was so great, that for a long time every one seemed under a spell, and our captain and officers were only recalled to their duty by the frequent night-signals from the *Victory*, with the roar of her immense guns to enforce attention to them, and to keep us in our station on our lee-quarter; for they feared we should give them the slip during the night. In the morning, when I went on deck, I found we had lost our convoy; and the *Victory*, still close to us, was making signals for us to take her in tow. For this purpose, as there was more swell than a boat could live in,

we veered an empty cask astern, with a rope attached to it; for her to take on board. This done, she fastened halsers, as big as our cables, to the rope; and we hauled them on board over the taffrail, secured them to our main-mast, made all the sail we could carry, and bore up for the island of Madeira. Our situation was most perilous; for, notwithstanding the great length of the halsers by which we were towing, the weight and size of the *Victory*, then the largest ship in the world, gave us dreadful shocks as we lifted up trembling on the crest of a wave, and she sank beneath us in its hollow,—she seemed dragging us stern foremost downward; then again, when we laboured, becalmed in the deep trough, and she was lifted up, she appeared plunging down directly on us. Sometimes the tow-ropes, though nearly the size of my body, snapped like rotten twine, and we had again the difficult and dangerous task of getting her tow-ropes on board. Luckily that night the wind abated, or, I think, we should both have foundered. The strain on our ship was so great, that besides the danger of carrying away our main-mast, the seams of our deck opened, and the sea broke over us, sweeping away all before it, and threatened destruction by filling us with water. Our captain hailed the *Victory*, and represented our danger: the only reply was, 'If you cast off the tow-rope, we will sink you.' On board the *Victory* they had eased her by throwing overboard the guns on her upper deck, setting storm-sails on the stumps of her lower masts, and by every means in their power. The next day, the gale was considerably abated, though the sea was still heavy. We brought to a large West India ship bound to Madeira, and she was compelled to take our place. Our captain then went on board the late admiral's ship, when her commander, after reprimanding him for his bad look-out during the night, said he should pass over his conduct in consideration of the service he had done in having been the means of saving to his majesty and his country the most valuable of their ships that bore the triumphant flag of Nelson, and that was then bearing his body."

As a contrast, we will introduce the Arabian heroine to our readers: we should premise that the hero has saved her life, and that her dying father gave her to his charge.

"The cabin-door was opened by a little Malayan slave girl, from the coast of Malabar, whom I had sent as my first gift, and I entered. The lady-mine was seated cross-legged on a low couch, so shrouded and enveloped in white drapery, the mourning of her country, that I could distinguish nothing of those wondrous beauties the old Arab woman had talked of. On my entrance I thought her one of those marble figures I had heard of in Egyptian temples; but I found she was alive. Her feet were bare; she rose and placed them in embroidered slippers, which lay on the deck of the cabin; she took my hand, put it to her forehead, then to her lips: I entreated her to be seated. She resumed her position, and remained motionless, her arms drooping listlessly down; her little rosy feet nestled under her, like tiny birds under the mother's wing. Her hair, the only part now visible, covered her like a jet black cloud. I had felt the pressure of her tremulous lips; and imagination, or perhaps some faint outline which fancy had left graved on my hand, pictured her mouth exquisitely soft and small—(I loathe a large and hard one); and I think now, this silent pressure wore the first link of that diamond chain which time nor use could ever break or wear away. I seemed

entranced. We both sat silent; and I felt it a relief when the old Arab woman returned with coffee, and mangastene, and guava jelly. She again rose, which I would have prevented, but the old woman signed me to sit still. She took a minute cup, in a fillagree silver stand, and presented it to me. I was so intently gazing on her tapering, delicately formed fingers, that I upset the coffee, and, putting the cup to my mouth, was going to swallow that—which, indeed, as it was not bigger than the spicy shell of mace that holds the nutmeg, I might have done without choking. The old woman told me afterwards this was a bad omen. She then presented the conserves, and, returning, the stand to the woman, resumed her seat. Taking from my hand a ring of gold, with an Arabic inscription, and hooped with two circles of camel's hair, the same her expiring father had placed on my finger, I held it towards her. The low and suppressed moans she made on my entrance broke out into sobs, so violent that I could see her loose vest agitated by the beating of her heart. I was about to remove this object, which awakened such painful remembrances, when she grasped it, pressed it to her lips, and wept over it some time. The woman then said something to her; and, without the guidance of her eyes, she again put forth her tapering little fingers, and replaced the ring. It was indeed the antique signet of her father's tribe; and, like the seal of princes, it made right wrong, or wrong right, and gave, and took away, and made and unmade laws, obeying the will of its wearer. She put it on the fore-finger of my right hand, and again pressed my hand to her head and lips. Upon this I took a ring I had selected from De Ruyter's store of baubles; it was a deep ruby, of the shape and size of a wild grape, hooped and massy with virgin gold, and, by its size, seemed to have been worn by a fairy. Gently disengaging her hand from the drapery, as it lay motionless by her side, I placed this ring on the fore-finger of her right hand.

This interchange of rings was a definite acknowledgment of our union."

We believe the celebrated Trelawney to be the author of the *Younger Son*, and that it embodies a considerable portion of his earlier life. It has all the air of a considerable share of reality being blent with the fiction. It is just the wild and reckless journal we could suppose kept by some bold buccaneer.

Wýbor z Básnictví Ceského—Cheskian Anthology; being a History of the Poetical Literature of Bohemia, with translated Specimens. By John Bowring. 12mo. pp. 270. London, 1832. Hunter.

THIS is another of those works by which Dr. Bowring has done so much for the literature of his country, by introducing to it that of others. We quite agree in his belief as to the refinement and kindness of feeling such interchange is calculated to produce. The present volume contains Bohemian poetry, of which the following are characteristic specimens:—

"O'erpowered by weariness, I slept
Within the oaken grove;
And near me grew, as morning woke,
A rosemary-tree above.

I gathered many a rosemary-branch,
And twin'd them in a wreath,
And threw it in the flowing stream—
The fresh cool stream beneath:

And said, 'Who'er this wreath shall see,
And save it from the tide,
That maiden shall my mistress be,
'That maiden be my bride.'

And morning came, and many a maid
Her pitcher went to fill:

They watch'd the verdant rosemary-wreath
That floated on the rill.

Ludmila saw the flowers, and stretch'd
Her hand to grasp the wreath;
Poor dove! she fell—the stream roll'd on—
'Twas silence all, and death.

And thrice and thrice the funeral bell
Toll'd with a heavy tone:
And tell me, ye who know so well,
'What mortal soul is gone?

'It is thy maiden, 'tis thy joy;
See, 'midst that mist of gloom,
They fit her shroud—four black-rob'd men,
'They lower her in her tomb.'

O God below! and dost thou take
My maiden in thy wrath!
Sweet bird of mercy! to her grave,
O, shew me now the path.

Behind that mountain, in yon ale,
'A choir of priests outpour
Hymns, and five paces from the church
The green-sod wraps her o'er.

Then let me mourn, and let me weep,
And to her grave I'll go,
And there eternal watches keep,
Communing with my woe.

And then my eye shall shed dark tears,
'Till they are cold in death;
And time shall hang upon my bier
That fatal rosemary-wreath."

"Blade of wheat! thou golden blade,
Who shall harvest thee?
For my lover lingers far—
Will not come to me.

Blade of wheat! thou golden blade,
Who shall bind thee round?
For my lover lingers far—
Where shall he be found?

Mother! mother! mother mine!
Changeful is my heart;
Cleanse, O mother mine, away
All its fickle part.

On my feet my slippers seem
Made of heavy lead;
Mother, mother, mother mine!
I would hide my head.

Young and radiant oak-tree, why,
'Young and verdant oak-tree!
Why dost thou turn on me—on me,
Such an angry look?

'Nay! no angry look on thee
'Turn I; yet I may
Mourn thou art so fickle, maid!
So the people say."

"Mother! look round thee,
Round thee, and see
All the youths struggling,
Struggling for me.

Fierce is the struggle,
Eager and wild;
Does thy heart gladden?
I am thy child!"

We regret that we have not room for "the Bell," a fine old legendary ballad. Dr. Bowring is quite a cosmopolite poet: we are glad to see he announces, in connexion with Mr. Borrow, a translation of the Songs of Scandinavia—likely, we think, to prove his most interesting and valuable work.

Le Traducteur; or, Historical, Dramatic, and Miscellaneous Selections from the best French Writers, &c. By P. F. Merlet. Second edition. pp. 358. London, 1832. Wilson.

THE author, by his long residence and practice of teaching among us, is well calculated for the task of making selections from the French writers for our rising generation—a task which requires not only taste, but also sound judgment. This selection, although intended for beginners, is at the same time calculated to impart to the learner a relish for French literature. The explanatory notes are very judicious.

Divines of the Church of England, &c.
No. XXI. London, Valpy.

THIS volume contains thirty-one sermons, and some other pieces, by two eminent divines, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; viz. Dr. W. S. Powell (Master of that College,

1765) and the Rev. James Fawcett, Lady Margaret's preacher. The former is well known as the founder of the system of examinations in our universities, and by his controversial writings against Jebb, &c.: the sermons of the latter are fine specimens of composition.

Family Classical Library, No. XXVI.;
Plutarch, Vol. IV. Valpy.

AFTER what we have said of the preceding volumes of Plutarch, a mark of admiration repeated (!) is enough for this.

Arcana of Science and Art (Fifth Year). 12mo.
pp. 304. London, 1832. Limbird.

AS heretofore, a very useful record of the improvements and novelties of the year; there is much to be gained by its perusal, though, of course, it does not pretend to critical or philosophical accuracy—a record of passing matters, not sitting in judgment.

The Bath Guide, &c.; a new edition. By John Britton, F.S.A. London, Washbourne.

EMBELLISHED with characteristic engravings by G. Cruikshank, and varied by biographical, topographical, and anecdotal notes by the editor, this new edition of the *Bath Guide* is almost enough to revive the fashion of Bath, now no longer fashionable; but, at any rate, it is sufficient to revive a lively and amusing book, possessing merits above the sphere of mere fashion.

A NIGHT ON THE NIGER.

(From the Landers' Travels: unpublished.)

WE made no stop whatever on the river, not even at meal-times, our men suffering the canoe to glide down with the stream while they were eating their food. At five in the afternoon they all complained of fatigue, and we looked around us for a landing-place, where we might rest awhile, but we could find none, for every village which we saw after that hour was unfortunately situated behind large thick morasses and sloughy bogs, through which, after various provoking and tedious trials, we found it impossible to penetrate. We were employed three hours in the afternoon in endeavouring to find a landing at some village, and though we saw them distinctly enough from the water, we could not find a passage through the morasses, behind which they lay. Therefore we were compelled to relinquish the attempt, and continue our course on the Niger. We passed several beautiful islands in the course of the day, all cultivated and inhabited, but low and flat. The width of the river appeared to vary considerably, sometimes it seemed to be two or three miles across, and at others double that width. The current drifted us along very rapidly, and we guessed it to be running at the rate of three or four miles an hour. The direction of the stream continued nearly east. The day had been excessively warm, and the sun set in beauty and grandeur, shooting forth rays tinged with the most heavenly hues, which extended to the zenith. Nevertheless, the appearance of the firmament, all glorious as it was, betokened a coming storm; the wind whistled through the tall rushes, and darkness soon covered the earth like a veil. This rendered us more anxious than ever to land somewhere, we cared not where, and to endeavour to procure shelter for the night, if not in a village, at least under a tree. Accordingly, rallying the drooping spirits of our men, we encouraged them to renew their exertions by setting them the example, and our canoe darted silently and

swiftly down the current. We were enabled to steer her rightly by the vividness of the lightning, which flashed across the water continually, and by this means also we could distinguish any danger before us, and avoid the numerous small islands with which the river is interspersed, and which otherwise might have embarrassed us very seriously. But though we could perceive almost close to us several lamps burning in comfortable-looking huts, and could plainly distinguish the voices of their occupants, and though we exerted all our strength to get at them, we were foiled in every attempt, by reason of the sloughs and fens, and we were at last obliged to abandon them in despair. Some of these lights, after leading us a long way, eluded our search, and vanished from our sight like an *ignis fatuus*, and others danced about we knew not how. But what was more vexatious than all, after we had got into an inlet, and toiled and tugged for a full half hour against the current, which in this little channel was uncommonly rapid, to approach a village from which we thought it flowed, both village and lights seemed to sink into the earth, the sound of the people's voices ceased of a sudden, and when we fancied we were actually close to the spot, we strained our eyes in vain to see a single hut,—all was gloomy, dismal, cheerless, and solitary. It seemed the work of enchantment; every thing was as visionary as 'sceptres grasped in sleep.' We had paddled along the banks a distance of not less than thirty miles, every inch of which we had attentively examined, but not a bit of dry land could any where be discovered which was firm enough to bear our weight. Therefore, we resigned ourselves to circumstances, and all of us having been refreshed with a little cold rice and honey, and water from the stream, we permitted the canoe to drift down with the current, for our men were too much fatigued with the labours of the day to work any longer. But here a fresh evil arose which we were unprepared to meet. An incredible number of hippopotami arose very near us, and came plashing, snorting, and plunging all round the canoe, and placed us in imminent danger. Thinking to frighten them off, we fired a shot or two at them, but the noise only called up from the water and out of the fens, about as many more of their unwieldy companions, and we were more closely beset than before. Our people, who had never in all their lives been exposed in a canoe to such huge and formidable beasts, trembled with fear and apprehension, and absolutely wept aloud; and their terror was not a little increased by the dreadful peals of thunder which rattled over their heads, and by the awful darkness which prevailed, broken at intervals by flashes of lightning, whose powerful glare was truly awful. Our people tell us, that these formidable animals frequently upset canoes in the river, when every one in them is sure to perish. These came so close to us, that we could reach them with the butt-end of a gun. When I fired at the first, which I must have hit, every one of them came to the surface of the water, and pursued us so fast over to the north bank, that it was with the greatest difficulty imaginable we could keep before them. Having fired a second time, the report of my gun was followed by a loud roaring noise, and we seemed to increase our distance from them. There were two Bornou men among our crew who were not so frightened as the rest, having seen some of these creatures before on Lake Tchad, where, they say, there are plenty of them. However, the terrible hippopotami did us no kind of mischief whatever; they were only sporting and

wallowing in the river for their own amusement, no doubt, at first when we interrupted them; but had they upset our canoe, we should have paid dearly for it. We observed a bank on the north side of the river shortly after this, and I proposed halting on it for the night, for I wished much to put my foot on firm land again. This, however, not one of the crew would consent to, saying, that if the Gewo Rous, or water elephant, did not kill them, the crocodiles certainly would do so before the morning, and I thought afterwards that we might have been carried off like the Cumbrie people on the islands near Yaorie, if we had tried the experiment. Our canoe is only large enough to hold us all when sitting, so that we have no chance of lying down. Had we been able to muster up thirty thousand cowries at Rabba, we might have purchased one which would have carried us all very comfortably. A canoe of this sort would have served us for living in entirely, we should have had no occasion to land excepting to obtain our provisions; and having performed our day's journey, might have anchored fearlessly at night. Finding we could not induce our people to land, we agreed to continue on all night. The eastern horizon became very dark, and the lightning more and more vivid; indeed, I never recollect having seen such strong fork lightning before in my life. All this denoted the approach of a storm. At eleven P.M. it blew somewhat stronger than a gale, and at midnight the storm was at its height. The wind was so strong, that it washed over the sides of the canoe several times, so that she was in danger of filling. Driven about by the wind, our frail little bark became unmanageable; but at length we got near a bank, which in some measure protected us, and we were fortunate enough to lay hold of a thorny tree against which we were driven, and which was growing nearly in the centre of the stream. Presently we fastened the canoe to its branches, and wrapping our cloaks round our persons, for we felt overpowered with fatigue, and with our legs projecting half over the sides of the little vessel, which, for want of room, we were compelled to do, we lay down to sleep. There is something, I believe, in the nature of a tempest which is favourable to slumber, at least so thought my brother; for though the thunder continued to roar, and the wind to blow,—though the rain beat in our faces, and our canoe lay rocking like a cradle, still he slept soundly. The wind kept blowing hard from the eastward till midnight, when it became calm. The rain then descended in torrents, accompanied by thunder and lightning of the most awful description. We lay in our canoe drenched with water, and our little vessel was filling so fast, that two people were obliged to be constantly baling out the water to keep her afloat. The water-elephants, as the natives term the hippopotami, frequently came snorting near us, but fortunately did not touch our canoe. The storm continued until three in the morning of the 17th, when it became clear, and we saw the stars sparkling like gems over our heads. Therefore, we again proceeded on our journey down the river, there being sufficient light for us to see our way, and two hours after, we put into a small, insignificant, fishing village, called *Dacannie*, where we landed very gladly. Before we arrived at this island, we had passed a great many native towns and villages, but in consequence of the early hour at which we were travelling, we considered it would be imprudent to stop at any of them, as none of the natives were out of their huts. Had we landed earlier, even near one of these towns, we might have

alarmed the inhabitants, and been taken for a party of robbers; or, as they are called in the country, *jacallees*. They would have taken up arms against us, and we might have lost our lives; so that for our safety we continued down the river, although we had great desire to go on shore. In the course of the day and night, we travelled, according to our estimation, a distance little short of a hundred miles. Our course was nearly east. The Niger in many places, and for a considerable way, presented a very magnificent appearance, and, we believe, to be nearly eight miles in width.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

DR. RITCHIE on his late researches respecting the laws which govern the action of the voltaic pile, illustrated by experiment. In No. 785 of the *Literary Gazette*, article "Royal Society," we have laid before our readers an ample report of these interesting researches, to which we now refer, as it wholly supersedes the necessity of our going into detail on the present occasion.

At the close of Dr. Ritchie's lecture and experiments, Mr. Costello exhibited in the lecture-room that beautiful piece of artificial anatomy, if we may be allowed the expression, which has been constructed and brought to this country by Dr. Auzoux of Paris. It is built up of several hundred pieces, representing muscle, nerve, tendon, &c. of exact form and proportion. The pieces may be taken asunder, are firm and strong, and capable of bearing any tear and wear. The whole gives a correct idea of the form and situation of each portion of the human body. Mr. Costello delivered explanatory observations on the subject.

Amongst the productions exhibited in the library was a specimen of English beet-root sugar.

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING:—Fr. Baily, Esq. in the chair. Dr. Brinkley, Bishop of Cloyne, was re-elected president. A report from the council was read, in which particular reference was made to the labours of the late astronomer royal at the Cape of Good Hope, and to Mrs. Somerville's work on the Mechanism of the Heavens. Since the former anniversary, there not having been any discoveries connected with the theory or labours in the practice of astronomy of sufficient importance, in the opinion of the Society, to deserve honorary distinction, no award of medals was announced.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex in the chair. The third and concluding part of Sir Charles Bell's paper on the human voice was read. This portion of the paper was chiefly occupied with an investigation into the anatomical structure and peculiarities of the parts employed in producing articulate sounds; a review was also taken of the opinions of philologists and grammarians, from the time of Bishop Wilkins to the present day, on the formation of these sounds. Like the two former, this part of Sir Charles's communication was replete with anatomical facts and reasonings of great interest. The Royal Academy of Berlin, through Professor Encke, presented a Continuation of their Chart of the Heavens, by the Rev. T. Hussey, Sig. Inghirami, and Professor Göbel; the Baron Laney, 8 vols. of his *Military Surgery*, and Dr. Rü-

pell his Travels; other valuable donations were also made by the Board of Longitude of France, &c.

At the conversazione in the library the death of Professor Seebeck, of Berlin, so well known to the philosophers of this country by his important researches in electro-magnetism, was spoken of with much regret.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

MR. HAMILTON in the chair.—Mr. Crofton Croker exhibited a document, bearing the signature and seal of the poet Spenser, which had just been found by him among a collection of MSS. relating to Irish history. It was a sort of demise, to one Henry, of the woods in Balliganin, with the rushes and brakes, and a castle, called Richardston, for himself and his cattle in time of war; binding Henry to repair the same castle, and pledging himself to use good neighbourhood to him and his. But the principal value of the document consisted in the extreme rarity of Spenser's autograph, which was written thus—Ed: Spēr.

The secretary read part of a communication from Mr. Madden on the history of the game of chess, in reference to the ancient chessmen discovered in one of the western islands of Scotland, and some time since exhibited to the Society. Mr. Madden observed, that among the numerous writers on the game of chess, few, if any, had entered on its history. Some ancient notices of the game had carried it back even to the second century; but by accounts more worthy of attention, it appeared that chess was well known to the mother of the Emperor Constantine, and that the Latins of the Greek or lower empire had derived it from the Arabs. According to some of the old romances, the pieces were so large, that when the parties quarrelled, they were used as clubs. The paper went into a minute and individual description of the pieces found in Scotland.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

ON Monday evening, Mr. Westmacott, the professor of sculpture, delivered the first of his series of lectures at the Academy, for the present session. In his review of Egyptian, Etruscan, and early Greek sculpture, the professor commented on the various epochs of those countries, and illustrated their principles in art, by exhibiting several very interesting specimens. In the former (the Egyptian) Mr. Westmacott took occasion to congratulate the Royal Academy and the country, in possessing, through the zeal of a nobleman, not less distinguished for his high birth, than for his taste and indefatigable researches in Egypt, a monument, whether considered for attention to nature, feeling, and grandeur of form, surpassing any other known to exist; and from which it would appear, that the laws which restricted the Egyptian sculptors in the personification of their deities and kings, and forbade their examination, we must presume, of the human body, did not extend to animals.

The country owes this valuable acquisition in ancient art to Lord Prudhoe, who, in his journey up the Nile, discovered two statues of lions, of heroic size, both in red granite, near Jibbel Birkel, on the banks of the river of that name, and about eighty miles above Dongola. They were near the ruins of several temples, on the site of an ancient town, probably the metropolis of Tiraka, who is called in the Bible the King of Ethiopia. They were sculptured in the time of Amepoph the Third, the Mem-

non of the Greeks, and in the early part of his reign. Although there is no accurate account of the date of the execution of these works, yet Amenoph having reigned before the exodus of the Jews from Egypt, and, as far as can be made out, about five reigns preceding, we can with tolerable certainty fix the age of these works at about 1600 or 1650 B.C. On the lions have been inserted inscriptions of an Ethiopian monarch, of a much later date; and this practice, which occasionally throws much difficulty in the way of ascertaining dates, was a very common one with the later princes of Egypt. Lord Prudhoe describes, that on their discovery these lions were as perfect as in the hour they were finished, and were, no doubt, wilfully broken, probably for more easy conveyance, by the individual who was sent expressly from Alexandria to take charge of their removal!!!

The lecture was exceedingly well attended. Amongst those present were Sir Willoughby and Mr. Gordon, Sir F. Vincent, Sir J. Macdonald, Mr. Rich, Mr. Ellis, Dr. Macdonnell, &c. &c.

On Friday, the 10th instant, at a general assembly of the Royal Academy, Gilbert Stuart Newton and Henry Peronet Briggs, Esqrs. were duly elected royal academicians, in the room of John Jackson and James Northcote, Esqrs., deceased.

BRITISH GALLERY.

[Second Notice.]

No. 59. *Aeneas, with Achates, meeting Venus disguised as a Huntress, who directs him to Carthage.* Copley Fielding.—Under this classical title, the admirer of landscape will find one of the most exquisite compositions that ever delighted his eyes. It will be like a perpetual sunbeam in whatever room it may be destined to adorn. Mr. Fielding has long been known as one of our best painters in water-colours: we congratulate him on the mastery he has acquired over the rival vehicle of oil.

No. 94. *An Indian Fruit-seller.* W. Daniell, R.A.—How much fuller of interest, both in character and in costume, than an individual of the same class in Europe! Besides the novelty of the subject, the picture has all the advantages of simplicity and grace to recommend it. In Nos. 3, 4, 9, and 10,—the *Bunt Fox of Africa*, the *Spotted Antelope of Ceylon*, the *Paradise Fly-catcher of Ceylon*, and the *Indian Rhinoceros*,—likewise from the pencil of Mr. Daniell, the fidelity of zoological representation is rendered doubly valuable by the appropriate scenery and accessories.

No. 99. *Falstaff, Pistol, and Mrs. Quickly, at the Garter Inn.* G. Clint, A.R.A.—The characters are finely conceived, and the whole is carefully painted;—perhaps too much so, for the handling has not the spirit which we are accustomed to see in Mr. Clint's works.

No. 158. *The Villager: Morning.* R. Rothwell.—A little affected, but possessing extraordinary freshness, brilliance, and beauty of colouring.

No. 167. *La Poetessa.* J. Hayter.—A portrait of Mrs. Norton, not strikingly like, but in every other respect an excellent work of art.

No. 174. *The Auld Gudewife.* Edwin Landseer, R.A.—A small picture, but one which, in expression and execution, may challenge a comparison with any ancient or modern production of its kind. It is impossible to go beyond it.

No. 175. *The Suspected Pet.* G. J. Joseph, A.R.A.—The fair damsel has enough to do to keep all safe. The subject is beautifully

treated, and the sprightly interest which it creates will no doubt render this a "pet picture" with whomsoever may become its owner.

No. 186. *Lassie herding Sheep.* Edwin Landseer, R.A.—Is this "a lady of high degree" in masquerade? The lassie, the sheep, the dog, the landscape, are all full of the magic of Mr. Landseer's pencil.

No. 187. *A Spanish Gentleman.* H. Liverseege.—And we lament to say the late Mr. Liverseege. Few young artists ever gave greater proof of talent in the familiar walks of the profession. His subjects were always interesting, and evinced mind. His execution had a fluency which belonged to more mature practice; but the charm which principally distinguished his paintings was justness of expression. One of the most admirable exhibitions of this rare quality was in his "Ghost Story," which appeared in the Suffolk Street Gallery in 1830, and was noticed in the *Literary Gazette* of that year, page 691. The work the title of which is at the head of this article, is a very clever example of chiaroscuro and harmony of colour.*

No. 200. *The Fish-Market.* J. Tennant.—As in every town a fish-market is a valuable acquisition, so in every collection is a picture of this class, especially when it is possessed of so much effect, and exhibits so much skill in execution, as this performance of Mr. Tennant's.

No. 201. *Morning.* H. Howard, R.A.—From the realities of life, and the every-day sort of people contained in the last-mentioned production, we turn to the contemplation of the vision of the poet, embodied by the pencil of the painter. "Of imagination all compact," this is a beautiful work of art, although somewhat chaotic in its light and shade, and colour.

No. 202. *Possession.* C. Hancock.—In this spirited performance, Mr. Hancock has hit upon an admirable mode of shewing his powers in depicting animal expression, and has still further advanced his claim to high distinction in that department of art. The quotation in the catalogue has been chosen with great humour and felicity.

No. 28. *A Lady of Rank of the Fifteenth Century taking the Veil.* S. A. Hart.—For what has not superstition to answer! To us, the spectacle of a young and beautiful vestal, sacrificing, at the instance perhaps of family pride or avarice, all those social and tender feelings which are the best qualities of human nature, is far more abhorrent than that of the Indian widow, who exultingly ascends the funeral pile in the hope of an instant re-union with the husband whom she loves. To the painter, however, the subject has afforded an opportunity of producing a fine picture, invested with all the splendid and magnificent accessories called forth by the occasion, and executed in a corresponding style of art.

There are many exceedingly clever landscapes in this room, the merits of which our space forbids us to detail. Amongst them are No. 165, *View on the River Dart*, and No. 185, *Timber-Wagon crossing a Brook*; F. R. Lee; No. 184, *Salmon Weir on the Lum, Devon*, J. Burnet; No. 88, *Going to Market*, J. Stark; No. 46, *The Upper End of Loch Lomond*, and No. 89, *Derwent Water*, T. C. Hofland; No. 74, *View from the Grounds of Sir Harry Featherston, Up Park*, and No. 108,

* There is an interesting memoir of Mr. Liverseege in No. XIII. of *The Library of the Fine Arts*, in which, among other things, it is stated that the "Spanish Gentleman" was intended as a representation of Don Quixote in his study.

Mantes, on the Seine, G. R. Stanley; No. 100, *Barnmouth*, J. Wilson; No. 110, *A Rustic Bridge near Ashbourn*, T. Creswick; No. 135, *The Tourist*, J. J. Chalon, A.R.A.; No. 145, *View in North Wales*, Miss Gouldsmith; No. 139, *Chepstow Castle*, H. R. Hilditch; &c. &c. There is also a splendid display of fruit in No. 83, *La Festa di Gioja*, G. Lance; and in No. 194, *Apples and Pears*, A. J. Oliver, A.R.A. which, in addition to their other excellencies, will always be found in season.

[To be continued.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Seven Apocalyptic Churches. By Charles Macfarlane. The Etchings by Thomas Knox. Bull.

As works of art, the plates in this publication are of little value, but they are rendered very interesting in consequence of their subjects, and of the text by which they are accompanied.

Sketches in Italy. Drawn on stone by W. Linton. No. VI.

WHEN we say that the examples in the present number are equal in interest and variety to the preceding, we think we are rather under the mark. Some of the views have a spirit and character in their execution such as we could hardly have expected to see in any lithographic publication; and while all possess an interest from their local and picturesque appearance, those of the "Ravine of Sorrento" and the "Santa Scholastica" are pre-eminently beautiful. Besides these, the number contains views of "Narni," the "Lake of Como," "Citadel of Ancient Veii," "Temple of Minerva Medica," "Vico," "Temple of Antonine and Faustina." In this, as in all the former parts of the work, Mr. Linton has given a succinct, yet satisfactory, local history of the subjects of his drawings; leaving the reader, very judiciously, to make his own reflections on their picturesque beauties and poetical character.

The Fall of Babylon. Painted and engraved by J. Martin. Moon, Boys, and Graves.

THE magnificent original picture, with its accumulated mass of stately edifices, some towering into the skies, others stretching in apparently interminable length to the horizon, and with its multitudinous assemblage of human beings, represented in every variety of energetic action and intense suffering, has long been familiar to the public. The print, as might have been expected, proceeding as it does from Mr. Martin's own hand, is a faithful and spirited translation of it. There are some minor details on which hypercriticism might perhaps employ itself;—among other things it might point out the injurious competition into which the bas-reliefs on the wall, illuminated by the *pots-à-feu*, enter with the actual men and horses engaged so near them;—but where so much has been accomplished, it would be ungrateful and invidious to dwell on such petty matters. In our impression there are some specks, which we trust do not impair the mass of the publication.

Saul. Painted by J. Varley; engraved by J. Linnell. Ackermann.

A work of art of greater solemnity and interest never came under our notice. The grandeur, variety, and intricacy of the landscape composition,—the awful general gloom, contrasted and relieved by occasional bursts of vivid light,—the simple arrangement of the long funeral procession,—the statue-like stillness of the groups of mourning spectators,—

even the single pelican sipping at the stream, unconscious of the scene of deep human feeling occurring so near him,—altogether produce an effect which it is no exaggeration whatever to term sublime. It is certainly Mr. Varley's *chef-d'œuvre*; and the engraving is admirably executed in mezzotinto by Mr. Linnell.

Canterbury Cathedral. Razez pinx.; J. G. Reeve sculp. Ackermann, London; Ward, Canterbury.

A NEATLY executed view, in aquatinta, of the interior of this venerable and celebrated edifice.

Scenery of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. Lithographed by S. Leith, Banff, from Drawings in outline by Lieut.-Col. Murray, younger, of Ochertyre; with descriptive Letter-press. Part I. Morison, Perth.

THE first part of a beautiful national publication, dedicated to the Highland Society of Scotland, and to which we recently alluded in the *Lit. Gaz.* It contains four views, viz. "Loch Maree, Ross-shire;" the "Scur of Eigg;" "Loch Alsh, with Castle Donnan, Ross-shire;" and "Kilchurn Castle, Loch Awe, Argyle-shire." Though simple outlines, they convey a perfect idea of the bold and romantic scenery which they represent; as they are drawn with great precision, and executed in a style of lithography singularly clear and beautiful; in which the aerial perspective is preserved with as much truth as in any engraving on copper. The descriptions are very satisfactory, and are written with great taste and spirit.

Portraits of Painters of the Italian, German, Flemish, Dutch, French, and English Schools. Drawn on Stone by H. C. Selous. Part I. W. F. Elliot.

"No collection of portraits of painters yet published," says the proprietor of the present undertaking, "has been sufficiently extensive to supply likenesses of the great men who have flourished in different ages, and of different schools, in one uniform series. They have either been limited in number, or have been confined to one school exclusively. In this work it is intended to embrace all who have been eminent, and whose portraits may be extant, from the earliest of the old masters down to those of the present age."

Each Part is to contain four portraits, with brief accounts of the subjects. The heads in this first part are executed in a fine broad style of lithography; and, especially that of John David De Heem, do great credit to Mr. Selous.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.



THE GARRICK CLUB DINNER.

THE dinner to commemorate the founding of the Garrick Club took place at their house in

King Street, on Wednesday; H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex in the chair. About a hundred and twenty members met their royal patron on the occasion; among whom, at various parts of the table, were Lord Mulgrave (the president), Sir George Warrender (vice-president), Lord Saltoun, Lord F. L. Gower, Lord Tullamore, Lord W. Lennox, Lord Castlereagh, Lord A. Hill, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Sir George Clerk, Sir J. Anstruther, Messrs. Hodgson, Kempe, Ramsbottom, Capt. Polhill, and other members of Parliament; Mr. Lincoln Stanhope, M^{rs} Leod of M^{rs} Leod, F. Mills, F. Sheridan, Mr. J. Murray, W. Fraser, C. Kemble, Arnold, Mathews, Sir G. Smart, Hawes, T. Cooke, Braham, Jones, Bartley, Wallack, Linley, C. Taylor, Duruset, Harley, Power, Sola, Clint, Stanfield, Grievie, James Smith, Planché, Poole, Trueba, Beazley, B. Oakley, Hamilton Reynolds, G. Robins, &c. &c.; indeed almost every individual present was more or less connected with literature and the drama. The dinner provided was excellent, and the accommodation altogether of a very superior description; doing infinite credit to the manager of the establishment.

On the removal of the cloth the King was drank with great applause, as was also the toast of the Queen and royal family. In introducing the toast of "Success to the Garrick Club," H. R. H. described its principal object, to afford a rallying point for the lovers of the drama, and bestowed a high encomium on the plan, at once liberal and economical, which had been adopted by the committee in carrying the design of the subscribers into effect. It was received with enthusiasm; and after this, the fatiguing ceremony of three times three was dispensed with.

Mr. Braham sang the following song, written by Mr. James Smith, in the most admirable style.

THE GARRICK CLUB.

Air—"To Anacreon in Heaven."

Jove sat on Olympus, in glory array'd,
Compeller of clouds, armed for battle complete,
When lo! from Elysium appearing, a shade
Kneel'd down, in mute grace, at the Thunderer's feet;
The sight seemed to move
Heaven's concave above.

Thalia, Melpomene, eyed him with love—
'Twas Garrick, up-travelling Jove's flat to gain
To bring back the stage to its glory again.

"Twont do!" bellow'd Momus; "as well might you strive

To jump, little man, o'er the Apennine hills;
'Twas all mighty well when Queen Anne was alive,
And wit greeted fashion at 'Buttons' or 'Wills'.
Will wilt call a chair,

Or fashion repair
From Baker Street North, or remote Belgrave Square,
And seek Covent Garden, or seek Drury Lane,
To bring back the stage to its glory again!"

"Right, Momus," quoth Jove, "that's a power, my lad;
The town's too enormous; its play-goers few:
Your project, I fear, little David, is bad;
You'll find that Goliath too mighty for you.

Unless you can trace
Some concentrated place
Where play-going people may meet face to face,
I fear, David Garrick, your effort is vain
To bring back the drama to glory again."

"Dread air," cried the actor, "your censure forego,
My London committee have settled all that;
King Street, Covent Garden's the locus in quo,
It flanks the Piazza." Quoth Jove, "Verbum sat:
Light Hermes, my son,

Be off with a run,
And bear Garrick back, for his business is done;
Go enter our name in the Club; for we fain
Would guide back the drama to glory again."

Each god for our dinner his picnic prepared;
Red Bacchus gives wine, with his bottles and corks;
Pomona contributes figs, apples, and pears,
And Vulcan has forged us our knives and our forks:

To blazon the boon,
From the realms of the moon,
I, minstrel unworthy, now give it a tune—
Awake, tuneful echo, respond to my strain!
And call back the drama to glory again!

Ye friends of the drama, give ear to my song—
To strengthen Jove's fiat and bind us anew,
One bright ray of hope shoots the welkin along,
That ray, star of Brunswick, is beaming from you;
Led on by its light.

We assemble to-night,
Our new Garrick Club in one bond to unite:
Then join hand in hand, persevere might and main,
And light up the drama to glory again.
Chorus—Then join, &c.

The Earl of Mulgrave proposed the health of the royal chairman, with a few brief but appropriate remarks, in which he expressed the gratitude of the Club for H. R. Highness's condescension in allowing himself to be placed at its head, and in taking the interest in its prosperity which he had insured by his presence that day. The applause having ceased, H. R. Highness returned thanks, and dwelt at great length on the moral and national effects which might be produced by those great engines the press and the stage, by their union and by their right direction.

The following glee, written by a member of the Club, was charmingly sung by the musical party, led by Sir G. Smart.

Let poets of superior parts
Consign to deathless fame
The larcenies of the knave of hearts,
Who robbed his royal dame.

The honest muse
Such themes eschews,
Disdains all knavish cubs;
And hails to-day,
With joyous lay,
Thy birth, fair Queen of Clubs.
Salve, Regina!
Esto perpetua!
Hail! Hail! Hail!
Illustrious Queen of Clubs!

The chairman now gave the health of Lord Mulgrave, and noticed the zeal with which his lordship had devoted himself to the formation of the Club, as well as his general patronage of the drama. His lordship, in return for the compliment, which was loudly cheered by the company, spoke in a very feeling and elegant manner; acknowledging his love for the drama, and declaring the pleasure he felt in promoting all its interests. He alluded playfully to the days when these interests were taken in hand by the wits at Buttons' and Wills'; but Buttons' and Wills' had in our day given place to Brooks' and Crockford's, where other sorts of plays were more encouraged; and it was in some measure to fill up the want thus created, that had led to the foundation of the Garrick Club. At the same time his lordship pointed out various ways by which the welfare of the stage might be promoted by the meetings of its friends in these rooms; guarding the members, however, from entertaining too high expectations in this respect. This address, of which we can only give so faint an outline, was frequently and warmly applauded; as was also an amusing exposition by H. R. H. on drinking the health of the ladies, and especially those who were the ornaments of the drama, in which he alluded to the gods as well as the goddesses, who exercised an influence on the scene.

The following song, composed by Mr. Solis, was ably sung by that gentleman.

Come, fill the bowl, and wake the song,
Let mirth our jovial hours prolong;
And wit shed round its brilliant light,
To lengthen out this joyous night.
O what were life, if wine's sweet power
Were wanting in the festive hour?
And what were wine, if friendship's ray
Drove not its angry fumes away?
Then fill your glasses to the brim,
And let the soul in nectar swim;
Fill, fill, and join the toast with me,
Here's to our Club, with three times three!

Knowing that all around I see,
At Garrick's name are filled with glee,
I'd drink to each, but then my song
Would tedious grow, by growing long.

But though the time will not allow
To drink to each friend singly now;
Yet fill to one, my toast is there,
Our Royal chief that fills the chair.
Then fill, &c.

Now fill once more, and drink to all
Who fill the cause for which we meet;
For though the drama ne'er can fail,
With friends so true as those we greet,
Yet thousands more shall feel the glow
That warms the hearts of all around;
And from our Club a stream shall flow,
To enrich the drama's classic ground.
Then fill, &c.

The ensuing toasts were Capt. Polhill, and success to Drury Lane Theatre; Mr. Kemble, and success to Covent Garden; to both of which these gentlemen made suitable replies.

About 11 o'clock H. R. H. retired, when Lord W. Lennox was called to the chair, and for another hour carried on the conviviality of the evening in the most pleasant style; eliciting speech and song alternately from among the merry party who rallied round him.

We had forgotten to mention the "Lord Mayor's Day," and another song, sung in his happiest vein, by Mathews; and the "Grand Mogul," by Harley.

Mr. Zachary's Vase from the wood of Shakespeare's mulberry-tree was on the table before the chair; and we would refer our readers to the *Literary Gazette*, No. 439, (June 1825,) for an account and wood-cut of the real cup presented by the corporation of Stratford on Avon to Garrick, at the Jubilee in 1769. This cup was sold by Mr. Christie, and bought by Mr. J. Johnston for 127l. 1s. in whose possession it now is (curiously enough), within four doors of the Garrick Club-house. The tree, as we then related, was cut down in 1766, when about 140 years old: the cup is valued at above 200 guineas; a fair price when we say

"Behold this fair goblet."

In conclusion, we have much gratification in stating that this entertainment delighted every gentleman who partook of it; and has added materially to the attractions of the Garrick Club.

ORIGINAL SPECIMEN OF A VALENTINE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I was yesterday very much surprised, on putting on a pair of lambswool stockings, to find a small hole in the heel of one of them darned with brown silk: I, of course, wondered much at this phenomenon; and for the whole day, and the greater part of last night, I was racking my brains to discover what my laundress could mean by such a freak. The enclosed Valentine, which I received this morning, explained the mystery; and as it may perhaps amuse some of your readers, I have taken the liberty of sending you the original, as received.—I am, &c. G. N. BOURNE.

Feberrey 14.

my dare friend, I hav ben a long tim a tacked too u but never dust diskover the tender pinching, as the french call it, in my breast for u—however this is lip yare and laddies may say what they lick, I am detarmined no longer to keep the sickrat in my buzzum, for when I am allone I mourn my fat as the tender turkeydove dux her lost Mat and whips micelf at such a rat that I fair my grif will bring me to my graf before my Tim—My murther his Now out! and farther is not near so I seize the hoppers—unitanea to teacup my Pin to scratch these doe lines to you, and O! my Deer my Hart Doe jump as i dux so—i Get on slowly as I hav only a Still pin which sleeps threw the paper every minuet—I Hav no other pin but a quill and no pinnife sept farther's racer which is locked up in the Tickhaddy

U may wunder hoo your Crossponder is like, I ham a tal gal my fetters are good tho pitied with the smal poghckes, I ham also considered a sharp gal for my Edge witch is nintin i Ham also A very good skoldhard at buck noleg and i Ham very fond of Reading Bucks sept that i

cant get not none to read sept the Tims noz-pepper witch Bob the pot boy brings actionally with the Bear sept when we get Hale at the Hintermidyat shopes

i dux love to see men lick u with grate wise. curs Hit givs them the grand marital luck of han Off fe Sir Hand ho! if u wood cut mee hef a bite of you ear!! i Wood put hit in a Lowcat and keep Hit for your sack

Hi Ho i size wen i Thinks you nose not hoo I Ham and Hit dux not biccum a moddast Gal to speck out too plainlie But praps u Will find Mee howt wen i tell u that yore Lam's ool stockings No 3 ad a littel ole in the cle last Wick witch is now mendeat with brown silk!! Now gess me Howt if you can

hopping fat will Won day bring huz tugeither I must konklude this Hepistol but before it goes Hoff I will finish with a spech witch i urd at the Theehater last nit made by the Hairyme of the Play to her Bo

When we shall be untied at the oly Halter in the Bonds of Highmen New Flowers of weeded Lovv Will shout up Bellow hour feet every day
Hail the Hills of life will be made smooth
And We shall see nothing but, a pye nest, before us.

JULIA

if you wish to send a handsaw to this letter if you put it in the toe off one off yore stockings goin to the wash, your julia will get it

DRAMA.

DRURY LANE.

ON Thursday a clever farce from the pen of Mr. Kenney, and called *Self-Tormentor*, was produced at this theatre, and happily reached the haven of popular success. Its chief burden is cast on the able shoulders of Farren, who performs the part of a Mr. Crotchet delightfully. Harley and Mrs. Orger have also characters into which they throw much humour, and are rewarded by the hearty laughter of the audience. Mr. H. Johnston, after an absence of ten years, has resumed his station at this theatre, and seems to have lost none of his power of pleasing.

THE STRAND SUBSCRIPTION THEATRE.

At this pretty and parlour-like theatre, *Mystification*, a burletta, has been successfully performed throughout the week; Mrs. Waylett, in four sisters, displays much versatility and talent; and a Welsh musical prodigy has been added to the popular attractions.

ROYAL PAVILION.—*Eugene Aram* has been dramatised here.

VARIETIES.

Safety Bridle.—The description of a new sort of bridle has just been put into our hands, (accompanied by an etching). It is the invention of a Mr. Messer, and consists of a pulley so contrived to act upon the bit and mouth, that the most ungovernable horse must infallibly be stopped at once, whether in riding or driving.

Death of Mrs. Musters.—The Miss Charworth, who was if not the first fair who inspired the muse of Byron, at least that one to whom the chief portion of his early love effusions were addressed, died on Sunday at the age of 46. Her death was the consequence of cold and fright, having sought shelter in the shrubbery when the Nottingham rioters sacked her seat, Colwick Hall, in October last.

Dr. Bell.—The founder of the celebrated Madras system of education died last week, aged 80, and was interred with great ceremony

on Tuesday in Westminster Abbey. His funeral was attended by a number of the council and members of the Royal Naval School, to which Institution he had munificently bequeathed 10,000*l*.

Anatomical Studies.—His Majesty has made a present of M. Ausoux's anatomical model of the human figure to the King's College: we believe these productions cost somewhat about 120*l*.

Polish Literature.—Messrs. A. Bczczina and Co. are now receiving subscriptions for a work which is shortly to appear at Lemberg, entitled, *Lexicon of the Polish Literati*, by Ignaz Chodźnicki, sub-prior of the Carmelite convent at Lemberg. It is arranged alphabetically, in three volumes octavo, and contains brief memoirs of the most celebrated Polish classical writers, poets, orators, philosophers, mathematicians, astronomers, physicians, surgeons, theologians, jurists, politicians, historians, philologists, writers on statistics, and many other celebrated characters, from the introduction of Christianity and civilisation in this country to the present time; together with an accurate statement of their productions, both published and in MSS., with a critical review of the most important of these writings.

Universities in Spain.—Prior to the year 1806 there were 22 universities in Spain; in that year they were reduced to 11, and at present there are 16. Of these, three are mayores, or universities of the first class, situated in Salamanca, Valladolid, and Alcalá; the remainder are styled menores, or universities of the second class, which are in Valencia, Cervera, Saragossa, Grenada, Seville, Cordova, Oviedo, Santiago, Huesca, Murcia, Orihuela, Ossaena, and Onata. The whole of these universities are but miserably endowed, and only in Salamanca the professors receive a salary suitable to their office. But the professors of philosophy and mathematics in all the universities are the worst provided for, and many receive scarcely 30*l*. per annum. Whoever among them is so fortunate as to make 300 dollars a-year, considers himself well off. Hence the professorships, even in Salamanca, are not much sought after, and are regarded merely as an introduction to more lucrative offices. In general, the holders exercise some profession independent of their office. Government, which pays the strictest attention to every object connected with instruction, issued in 1824 an ordinance for the regulation of schools and universities. By an official report, which was published in 1825, the instruction in modern philosophy was banished from the latter, as having a tendency to scepticism, and instruction in the old logic and metaphysics recommended.

A long-felt desideratum in our literary world is in a fair way of being satisfactorily filled, by the publication of a new journal here under the title of *Magazin für die Literatur des Auslandes*; or, *Foreign Literary Gazette*. It is to appear three times a-week, and the size is a pretty large sheet of foolscap, containing eight very closely-printed columns, of ninety-six lines each. The first number, which has been published to-day, contains long extracts from Lord Dover's "Life of Frederick the Second," which is spoken of very favourably. The extracts given are all related to Marshal Keith (the Review to be concluded in No. II). Then follow the titles of half-a-dozen new English books; a Review of No. III. of the French book of the Hundred and One Authors; notices of some recent works; the annual meeting of the Royal Society (from

the *Literary Gazette*); and the meeting of the Asiatic Society.—*Berlin, Feb. 1.*

Statistics of St. Petersburg.—A St. Petersburg journal contains the following interesting facts relative to the population, &c. of that city during the year 1831. This capital contains a population of 448,221 inhabitants, of which 316,211 are males, and 132,010 are females; of these, 1924 are ecclesiastics, 42,901 belong to the rank of nobles, 45,829 to the military, 6,800 merchants; 44,393 citizens, 11,795 artisans, 117,426 peasants, 65,119 to various independent ranks, 98,098 servants of the nobility, 2,911 to the suburb of Ochta, and 13,035 are foreigners. The number of births was 6,511, of which 3,515 are boys and 2,996 girls; 1,041 marriages were solemnised; there were 25,715 deaths; of these 9,258, namely, 5,820 men and 3,438 women, died of the cholera; by which 13,152 persons, namely, 8,856 men and 4,296 women, were attacked.—In the year 1831, St. Petersburg contained 140 Greco-Russian churches, 20 for dissenters, and 19 for foreign congregations; 2 convents, 4 chapels, 4 archiepiscopal palaces, 9 other palaces, 2,654 stone and 5,330 wooden houses. There were also 187 manufactories, of which 12 were newly established; 140,602 head of oxen, 15,350 sheep, and 537 hogs, were brought to market alive; carcasses of various animals killed out of the city, 46,000; meat of various kinds, 71,000 poods (of 36*lb*.); poultry, 428,720 head; feathered game, 212,738; eggs, 314,483 dozen; butter, 94,937 poods, and 783 waggon-loads; oats, 180,440 chetwerts, and 86,000 sacks; other grain, 52,450 chetwerts, and 309,483 sacks; flour and meal, 33,310 chetwerts, 1,138,718 sacks, and 2,332 poods; malt 52,000 sacks, &c.

Population of Russia.—Population of Russia, 43,700,000; grand duchy of Finland, 1,250,000; kingdom of Poland, 4,050,000. Total of the whole Russian empire, 49,000,000. The population of Georgia, Imeretia, Mingrelia, Gurjel, Armenia,—in a word, all the countries to the south of the Caucasus and the mouth of the Terek, from which no official returns have been received, is estimated at 1,200,000. The military amount to 743,537; in this are included the Cossacks, Calmucks, and the nomade Bashkirs; the Bogols and Samoides, 6,000. The inhabitants of Siberia, whether nomade or fixed, who pay tribute in furs, 400,000. Among the clergy, there are 6,638 Mahometan mollahs for the Tartars, and 150 lamas for the Calmucks.—*Russian Mercury.*

Sir,—In the last number of your invaluable *Gazette* you seem to infer that the annual returns of the births and deaths in Rome must be incorrect, from there being a greater quantity of the latter than the former, and also more than a proportionable decrease of marriages, yet an increased population. When you consider the multitude of monks and nuns who annually arrive from the provinces, together with the proverbial immorality of the Romans, consequently the variety of births which it would not be politic to register, and of course not in the public returns, will account for the incorrectness of them, if it may be so termed, when they are as correct as circumstances will allow. I am, &c. MENTON.

Fortuna
Transmutat incertis honoras
Nunc mihi nunc alii benigna.

Fortune, thou cruel jade! where hast thou flown!
O yet return, nor let me longer groan;
Think of the days when you and I were jolly
Drunk, played, and courted, 'midst our mirth and folly!
Come back to you—you dirty ragged devil!
Never! I hate all fellows of your level!

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

[*Literary Gazette Weekly Advertisement, No. VII. Feb. 18, 1832.*]

Practical Hints on Landscape Gardening, with Remarks on Architecture as connected with Scenery, by W. S. Gilpin, Esq.

Principles of Astronomy, by William Brett, M.A., Fellow of C. C. College.

A Comic Magazine is among the announcements of new periodicals. The prospectus abounds with puns, and gives samples of amusing woodcuts: the editor, *inter alia*, promises in the getting up of his miscellany to display some rise-ability.

Richard of York, or the White Rose of England, an Historical Novel.

The Adventures of Barney Mahoney, by T. Crofton Croker, Esq.

Santarem, or Sketches of Society and Manners in the centre of Portugal.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Haldane on Inspiration, &c. 12mo. 3*s*. 6*d*. bds.—Crawford's Discourses, 12mo. 4*s*. bds.—Juvenile Manual, 1832, 18mo. 4*s*. hf.-bd.—James's Memoirs of Great Commanders, 3 vols. post 8vo. 1*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*. bds.—Smart's Duty of a Christian People, 12mo. 6*s*. bds.—Burton's Sermons, 8vo. 10*s*. 6*d*. bds.—Shakespearean Dictionary, demy 12mo. 7*s*. 6*d*. cloth; demy 8vo. 12*s*. bds.—Records of a Good Man's Life, 2 vols. fcp. 14*s*. cloth.—Charles Seymour, a Sunday Story, 18mo. 3*s*. hf.-bd.—Macfarlane on the Christian Sabbath, 12mo. 4*s*. bds.—Keightley's Mythology, abridged for Schools, 12mo. 4*s*. bd.—T. R. Taylor's Sermons at Sheffield, 12mo. 5*s*. bds.—Treasure for Youth, from the French of Blanchard, by Mechen, 12mo. 4*s*. bds.—Chantilly, 3 vols. post 8vo. 1*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*. bds.—The Seven Apocalyptic Churches, with Seven Illustrations and Map, oblong 4to. 15*s*. sewed.—Quintus Servinton, 3 vols. post 8vo. 18*s*. bds.—Harkness' Description of the Netherlghy Hills, royal 8vo. 12*s*. bds.—The Curate's Book, by the Rev. E. Deuroche, 12mo. 3*s*. bds.—Rev. M. Lloyd's Sermons, translated by the Rev. T. Jones, 12mo. 6*s*. bds.—Marsh's Translation of the Psalms, 8vo. 12*s*. bds.—Revell's Narrative, 12mo. 5*s*. bds.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1832.

February.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday . . . 9	From 29. to 50.	30.25 to 30.33
Friday . . . 10	— 24. — 45.	30.40 — 30.46
Saturday . . . 11	— 29. — 45.	30.40 — 30.28
Sunday . . . 12	— 28. — 43.	30.26 — 30.10
Monday . . . 13	— 30. — 41.	30.26 — 30.00
Tuesday . . . 14	— 32. — 39.	30.02 — 29.96
Wednesday 15	— 30. — 39.	30.00 — 29.94

Wind variable, N.E. prevailing.
Except the 10th and 15th, generally cloudy; rain on the 9th and evening of the 12th. On the evening of the 11th a few small flakes of snow fell.

Rain fallen, 1 of an inch.
Edmonton. CHARLES H. ADAMS.
Latitude 51° 37' 33" N.
Longitude 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

Extracts from a Meteorological Register kept at High Wycombe, Bucks, by a Member of the London Meteorological Society. January 1832.

Thermometer—Highest 47.00° . . . 11th, 25th.
Lowest 21.25 . . . 3d.
Mean 34.55241
Barometer—Highest 30.16 . . . 14th, 15th.
Lowest 29.08 . . . 7th.
Mean 29.65075

Number of days of rain and snow, 10.
Quantity of rain and melted snow, in inches and decimals, 1.275.

Winds.—5 East—1 West—2 North—5 North-east—5 South-east—5 South-west—7 North-west.

General Observations.—The month was warmer than any corresponding month in the three last years, yet the thermometer did not reach the elevation of January last year, by two degrees. The mean of the barometer higher, with the exception of that in the same month last year, than since 1823; but the maximum was not so high as those in 1829 and 1830. There was less rain than in the last two years, and snow fell only once (on the morning of the 27th), but did not lie. The weather generally dull and heavy.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * * * * Having to-day, we trust in a way which may produce much good, devoted nearly one-half of our *Gazette* to the subject nearest the mind of every British reader at this moment, we have only to mention, not to apologise for, the postponement of a variety of interesting matter.

We think the Correspondents who have written to us to correct Major Mitchell's erroneous proposition for tri-secting an arch, had better address themselves to the *United Service Journal*, where the article appeared.

The Lines by "a Staff-Officer," in honour of the constabulary force of Bristol, will not suit our page, though he says—

If I am tuncful in their praise,
'Tis less a song than affidavit—
Deposing how, in various ways,
They served the city, and to save it—

The other poem is pleasing, and may find a place, hereafter.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALE
MALL. The Gallery for the Exhibition and Sale of the Works of British Artists, is open daily, from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Evening.
Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 1s.
WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.
Advertisements and Bills for the First No. of this Work, which is to be published on 31st March, must be sent to the Publisher, or to Simpkin and Marshall, the London Agents, by the 1st of March, if possible—or, at latest, by the 10th. Five Thousand Bills will be required.
Early copies of all Books for Review in this Magazine should be sent to Simpkin and Marshall, who send Mr. Tait a parcel by coach every Saturday afternoon. The books, if required, will be returned to the Publisher, or delivered to his Edinburgh Agent.
Communications for Tait's Edinburgh Magazine may also be transmitted by Simpkin and Marshall's weekly parcel.

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